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BRITAIN TO KEEP BEAM STATIONS DESPITE MERGER

Wireless System Is to Be Leased for 25 Years to Purchasing Companies

ALL OTHER ASSETS TO BE SOLD OUTRIGHT

Governments Concerned Approve Merger Plan as Solution of Communications Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Official details of the proposed £20,000,000 merger of all cable and wireless communications in the British Empire, the substance of which has already been indicated in The Christian Science Monitor, have just been made public.

The gist of the findings of the conference are:

The merger will be financed and managed entirely by private enterprise.

In times of national emergency the whole organization will pass under the control of the Government.

If there is any increase in profits, over and above present profits, less than 50 per cent of the increase will be allocated to the reduction of traffic rates.

Public interests will be safeguarded by a body to be composed of representatives of the different governments concerned, which will act in a consultative capacity and control rates.

All the government-owned assets, except the British "beam" stations, will be sold outright to the proposed new corporation, but the "beam" stations will be only leased to it for a period of years.

A special act of Parliament will be required before the scheme can be put into operation.

The conference were appointed to examine the situation which has arisen as a result of the competition of the "beam" wireless with the cable services and to make recommendations with a view to a common policy being adopted by the various governments concerned.

Two Companies to Be Formed

The principal recommendations are: That a merger company be formed to acquire as from April 1, 1928, all the ordinary shares of the Eastern, Eastern Extension, and Western Telegraph Companies, and all the ordinary and preference shares and debentures (if any) of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

There will also be formed a communications company, to which the cable and Marconi companies will sell as at April 1, 1928, all their communication assets in exchange for shares. The communications company will also acquire the government cables and hold the lease of the post office "beam" stations. The capital of the communications company is not to exceed £30,000,000 at its inception.

The communications company will segregate in one company the purely "communications" aspect of the undertaking, leaving in the hands of the merger company the investments of the cable companies and the Marconi interests in no-traffic undertakings and other activities, such as the manufacture of radio apparatus, and the exercise of wireless patent rights, in which the parties of the merger company are interested.

"Beam" Service to Be Leased

The communications company to take over the Pacific Cable Board's cables, the West Indian Cable and Wireless System worked by the Pacific Cable Board, the Imperial Atlantic Cables and the lease of the post office "beam" services on terms to be arranged.

The "beam" services are to be leased for 25 years at a rental of (a) a basic sum of £250,000 per annum; (b) as from April 1, 1931 an addition equivalent of 12 per cent on any increase in the company's profits above the standard revenue; (c) a payment of £50,000 to be paid in such manner as may be agreed.

The communications company to undertake to meet the annual service of the outstanding debt on the Pacific Cable Board and to pay in addition a capital sum of £512,000 for the Pacific Cables, together with interest at 5 per cent; to pay £300,000

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Peace Organizations Expected to Follow Kellogg Treaties

Institute Speakers Say Multilateral Pacts Pave Way for New Co-operation—Count Sforza and Others Optimistic About Movement

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—All of Europe hopes that the Kellogg multilateral treaties mean a new co-operation of the United States with the reconstruction problems of the old world. This was the declaration made before the Institute of Politics here by Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Italy and Ambassador to France; Sir Herbert Ames, formerly financial director of the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva, and Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and head of the institute, speaking at a general conference.

Count Sforza declared that discussions will operate for peace just as certainly as the writings of military men operated for war before the war. Sir Herbert frankly announced the hope that Mr. Kellogg's trip to Europe for signature of the pact Aug. 22 will bring a conference to discuss reparations and Allied debts. Dr. Garfield said that although he is not satisfied with the length to which the Kellogg treaties go, he supports them thoroughly "as a first step."

"We don't know how important the Kellogg treaties are," he said. "The chief value depends on the way in which the people of the United States back the implications of the Kellogg treaty. The formal value attached to the Kellogg proposals is that they represent an attitude of the United States that has not heretofore been evident."

Other Steps Expected by Europe

"Whether rightly or wrongly, Europe expects that they are only the first of a series of similar acts. They will undoubtedly be followed, Europe thinks, by the setting up of some form of machinery to carry out the proposals. I can imagine a conference being called, perhaps by the United States, to discuss what changes might be brought about, as a result of these proposals. I hope for such a conference to discuss reparations and allied debts."

Dr. Garfield joined the sentiments of Count Sforza and Sir Herbert. "I am one of those who believe very earnestly that we ought to have joined the League," he said. "I do not want to suggest that I am satisfied with the Kellogg multilateral

treaties, except that they are a first step and we may expect further acts that will make them worth while."

Says Europe Seeks Peace

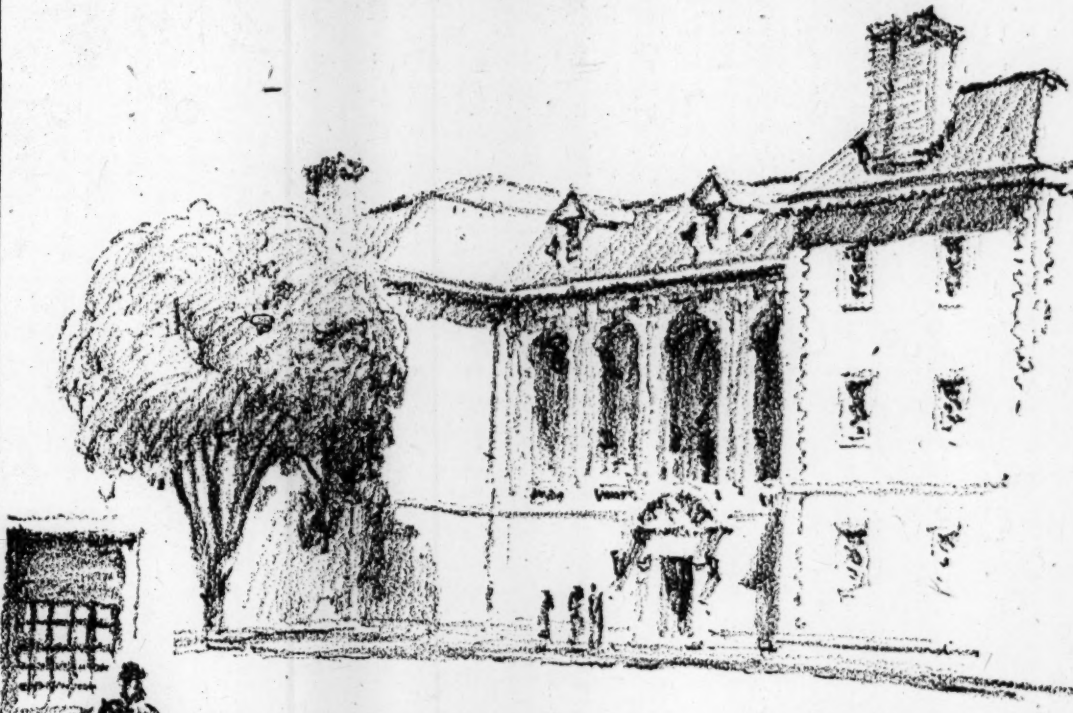
The discussion of the Kellogg pacts followed a talk on post-war Europe by Count Sforza. Today all Europe seeks peace, he declared.

Dismissing the Balkans as trouble breeders for the present, Count Sforza declared that amicable relations are returning between France and Germany; that feeling is less bitter in Germany regarding the Polish outlet to the sea, and that Austria and Italy have found a basis of understanding.

And now a new hope of peace is lighted for Europe from the new

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Where National Problems Are Being Discussed



Drawings by F. Weenderth Saunders
National and International Problems Are Being Discussed at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass., Which Will Continue Through Aug. 30. Stetson Hall, Where Sessions of the Institute Are Held, Is Shown Above. Below, a Round Table Group Is Discussing World Affairs.

BRITISH TROOPS ON THE RHINE NOW TOTAL 6300

Fact Brought Out in Connection With Controversy Over French Maneuvers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The fact that the Eighth Royal Irish Hussars is the only cavalry unit among 6300 British troops on the Rhine is now given as the reason for France's invitation to co-operate in the French military exercises, which has caused such a stir in Germany as well as in Liberal and Labor circles in England.

The military correspondent of The Times says the invitation only comprises a "brigade training" with the French cavalry, and adds: "Attachment to the French brigade will provide the higher training necessary to complete the annual work as provided for all cavalry regiments. The attachment will not entail joining in the French Army maneuvers or the major tactical operations of opposing sides, but will be purely instructional on the scale and standard laid down for brigade training."

Details of Rhine Army

"Units on the Rhine have co-operated before because the liaison between the forces is the basis of a common plan for occupational training." The French authorities were aware that the British cavalry regiment on the Rhine received no brigade training and suggested to Lieut.-General Sir William Thwaites the present proposal of attachment to make good the deficiency.

The exercises will cover a few days only in September. On inquiry at Whitehall a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that The Times account is substantially correct. According to the latest figures available the British Rhine army consists of half a division, but each infantry brigade is short of one battalion, thus consisting of only three battalions. Moreover, the units are all below normal strength. In addition to the infantry there are three batteries of artillery and one regiment of cavalry, the strength of the latter being in the neighborhood of 500.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says: "It is permissible to doubt whether if the political repercussions had been foreseen the French invitation would have been accepted."

It is generally believed that it is now too late for the War Office to

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South America Is Turning to Motorcars and Airplanes

Travelers Report That Good Roads Are Being Constructed in All Districts and Landing Fields Are Springing Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Improved conditions throughout South America with motorization, good roads and aviation playing major roles in a new drama of progress, have been described by travelers arriving here on board the steamship Western World of the Munson Line.

Officials of the General Motors Company told the story of an unprecedented demand for automobiles throughout the South American nations. Army aviators, returning after an extended survey of the southern continent, brought word of a widespread interest in private flying and air transport. In both instances, it was added, the transit improvements were being demanded to keep pace with the developments in industrial and commercial fields.

Colonel Lindbergh's Part

"Throughout South America good roads are being built by thousands rather than by tens and hundreds of miles," Norman C. Weston, an official of the General Motors assembly plant at Buenos Aires, declared. "The greatest hindrance to the motorization of South America has been its poor roads, and the country is now making great strides in overcoming this handicap."

Lieut. Jean Doolittle and Lieut. Leigh Wade, army aviators, returned after completing a six months' study of the aeronautical development of South America. Lieut. Doolittle is on leave of absence for service with the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company while Lieut. Wade, who participated in the first "round the world" flight sponsored by the United States Army, is identified with the Consolidated Aircraft Company, of Buffalo.

"There has been a marked interest in personal flying throughout South America," Lieut. Wade said. "While the South Americans do not seem as anxious to invest in commercial companies as are the citizens of some other nations, they are tremendously quick to do their own flying. The popular interest in aviation in South America can be directly traced to the transatlantic flight of Colonel Lindbergh and his later air tour to South America."

United States Restrictions Help

"In flying over the Argentine I found few landing fields," he added, "but the country is so flat that one can put a plane down anywhere, so

that fields are not needed. In other countries I was surprised at the number of fields which are being built and the excellence of their construction."

The industrial development of the countries in South America has been furthered by the immigration restrictions in the United States, according to William A. Barr, general manager for Swift & Co. in South America, who returned here from the Argentine.

"South America is in the same position as the United States was 50 years ago," he declared. "It is just on the verge of a tremendous new development both industrially and agriculturally. The immigration restrictions are preventing labor from emigrating and the influx of immigrants to South America from the European nations is also aiding the situation."

American Fliers on First Leg of Trip to Stockholm

Hassell and Cramer Take Off From Rockford, Ill. — Seen 200 Miles From Milwaukee

ROCKFORD, Ill. (AP)—Bert Hassell, accompanied by Parker Cramer, co-pilot and navigator, took off at 6:40 a. m. central standard time, on the first leg of a proposed flight to Stockholm. The pilots made a perfect start from the Rockford airport, circling over the field until the big plane had made an altitude of about 1000 feet, when it was nosed northeastward toward Cochrane, Ont., where Hassell planned to make his first stop and spend the night. The pilots were scheduled to reach Cochrane in about eight hours, stopping over there to refuel and tune up the plane for a second hop to Greenland.

A plane believed to have been Hassell's plane was seen over Plum Island at the tip of Door County, at 9:15 a. m., according to report received by the Milwaukee Journal from members of the coast guard station. The report said that the plane was a monoplane and was high and flying fast. Plum Island is 200 miles airline from Milwaukee.

The pilots planned to make a shorter hop from Mt. Evans, Greenland, to Reykjavik, Iceland, where a base was ready for additional fuel and oil. Between Reykjavik and the Swedish coast, their last hop, lies a great expanse of open sea.

The big plane was stocked with ample food supplies and other provisions for the northern flight. Besides food the pilots carried a collapsible rubber boat, an axe, a rifle, hiking outfits and first aid kits. The Greater Rockford, fully loaded, weighs about 5000 pounds and has a wing-spread of 46 feet. It can carry three persons, although the flight was limited to a crew of two, Hassell, chief pilot, and Cramer, co-pilot and navigator.

A radio was included among the plane's equipment and the pilots planned to keep in communication with radio stations throughout their flight.

The Rockford Chamber of Commerce sponsored the fliers in their plans for the Stockholm journey.

Announcement

AN announcement from The Christian Science Board of Directors will appear in a forthcoming issue of the Christian Science Sentinel:

We recommend that the following notice which is being read in The Mother Church services be read in branch churches and societies in the United States Wednesdays and Sundays up to and including Nov. 4, 1928:

NOTICE

The attention of Christian Scientists is called to their duty as citizens to register and to vote.

Dry Law Major Issue in Ohio's Senate Race

Arid Republicans and Wet Democrats Win Nominations in Primaries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—Prohibition will be the paramount issue when Ohio elects two United States Senators in November, as result of the state-wide primaries Tuesday.

On the Republican side are two nominees who are seeking second terms. Senator Simeon D. Fess, Yellow Springs, and Representative Theodore E. Burton, Cleveland, Senator from 1909 to 1916.

Their Democratic opponents will be two wets, Charles C. Truax, Bucyrus, state agricultural director for six years, and Graham P. Hunt, Cincinnati, attorney.

Ohio's vote Tuesday, exceeding \$800,000, set a new primary record, with Republicans outpolling Democrats about three to one.

The Ohio Anti-Saloon League broke even in the important contests, losing one Republican nominee but gaining a Democratic champion. In Mr. Hunt's victory the league suffered a setback, for it backed Senator Cyrus Locher, Cleveland Democrat, named several months ago by Governor Donahey to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Senator Frank B. Willis (R.).

G. O. P. Victory Predicted

Ohio is expected to go strongly Republican in November, when another record vote is forecast, the Anti-Saloon League anticipating victory in a majority of contests.

The Republican gubernatorial race, ending in a dry victory, was the closest and most stubbornly contested in years. The lead saw-sawed several times between Myers V. Cooper, Cincinnati, 1926 nominee, a home dry, and Representative James T. Begg, Sandusky, nominally dry but refused endorsement by the league, which branded him "personally wet." Mr. Cooper won by about 6000 margin, polling 260,000 votes.

The Democratic nominee for Governor, Representative Martin J. La Follette, of Kentucky, had Anti-Saloon League support, who has, however, approved Alfred E. Smith for President. Mr. Davey's margin of victory was 36,000 votes.

Waning power is seen for Governor Donahey, Ohio's only Chief Executive for two consecutive terms. Mr. Truax was the only one of five members of his Cabinet to win at the primary. Four of his appointees, who were defeated, are Senator Locher, for short term Senate; Lieut.-Gov. William Pickrel, Dayton, for two-year term; and Earl Bloom and Herman Witter, both for Governor.

Truax Stressed Farm Relief

Mr. Truax, stressing farm relief and campaigning against the program of Senator Fess, caused some surprise by winning over former Representative George White, Marietta, former Democratic National Committeeman, with a margin of 12,000 votes. Both are wets, although Mr. White was approved by the league without his consent.

The four aspirants for the two state Supreme Court vacancies were unopposed, but will face a worthy foe in November when Miss Florence Allen, incumbent, enters the list as an independent. Republican nominees are Justice Robert H. Day, Massillon, incumbent, and Frank W. Geiger, Springfield. Democrats are former Attorney-General Frank S. Monnett, Columbus, and Dennis F. Dunlay, Ashtabula. Mr. Davey was Ohio's only important dry Democratic nominee.

The only Republican wet who was successful was Gilbert Bettman, Cincinnati, for Attorney-General, who defeated John Bricker, Columbus, supported by the league.

HOOVER TURNS TO MAIN OBJECT, VICTORY IN EAST

Nominee Is to Take Active Charge—Shake-Up in Personnel Expected

TO SPEAK IN MOST "DOUBTFUL" STATES

Aggressiveness to Be Keenote of Contest by Carrying Fight to Smith

By a Staff Correspondent

PALO ALTO, Calif.—With agencies and plans for conducting his presidential campaign in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States, organized and under way, Herbert Hoover turned his attention to his major objective—carrying Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island.

His return journey to his national headquarters in Washington will be occupied with campaign affairs. In Los Angeles, where a civic reception will be tendered him, he will make a declaration on the Boulder Dam project, an important issue in that section of California. Through Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, state and local political leaders will join his special train for conferences and instructions.

In Iowa, where he will visit his old home in West Branch, he will make the second of his campaign addresses, in which he will discuss particularly the farm issue. He will then go on to Cedar Rapids, Ia., where for five days he will meet and confer with farm leaders from all the states in that section of the country.

Personnel Changes Expected

Returning to Washington immediately thereafter, he will devote himself to pressing into early activity his campaign in the eastern group of states. Organization activities which have been in progress in those states for some time will be gone over. Changes in personnel and operations are slated.

Mr. Hoover is known to have informed Dr. Hubert Work, Republican national chairman, and George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, a leader in the eastern campaign, that he proposed making some important shifts in the campaign organization in that section. It is also known that Mr. Hoover, upon his return to national headquarters, will take personal charge of the entire campaign and that he has advised certain contending elements in Republican ranks that he will deal personally with their differences.

It is Mr. Hoover's intention to get his eastern campaign under way without delay and to keep it going there at top speed throughout the election contest. He plans to deliver campaign speeches in all or most of these states and also in one or two of the New England states.

To Speak in Maine

His present program includes an address in Maine, where the first elections are held.

A galaxy of the most noted Republican leaders has been mustered for the eastern fight. Charles E. Hughes, Senator William E. Borah, Ogden Mills, Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., Andrew W. Mellon, Senator Moses, and others of this rank will tour these states making campaign speeches.

Plans are also under way to bring east some of the western Progressives. Among those who have been asked to aid in the contest are Gerald P. Nye, Senator from North Dakota; Smith W. Brookhart, Senator from Iowa; Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon; Hiram Johnson, Senator from California; James A. Frear, Representative from Wisconsin. They have all pledged their support and have been called upon for speeches.

To Force Fight

By putting these campaigners into the contest in the East Mr. Hoover proposes to carry out his plan of forcing the fight upon his Democratic opponent and thereby overcoming any lead that the latter might have due to his position and career in New York.

An indication of the aggressiveness with which the Hoover campaign will be pushed in the East is the fact that on the day that Governor Smith makes his acceptance speech Senator Moses will open the Republican fight in New York with an address in Buffalo. Mr. Moses in taking this step is acting in accord with the Republican candidate's plans.

Senator Moses, who declared in his notification speech here that Mr. Hoover had been called upon to lead a "crusade" against those who would "transcend, distort, or nullify" the Constitution, is prepared in his campaigning to challenge Governor Smith's prohibition enforcement position and his defense of Tammany Hall.

Criticizes Smith's Views

"Governor Smith recently defended Tammany by saying that it must be all right because it has existed for 145 years," Senator Moses said in discussing the matter here. "Well, the Mafia has been in existence since for more than 400 years—and by the same methods."

Republican leaders are of the opinion that if they can "stop" Governor Smith in the East that they will have won the fight. Registration is permanent for voters paying annual taxes, but an annual registry is required of voters not owning property. Registry voters who registered before June 30 are entitled to vote for President.

Freezing With Fire

COOLING with heat sounds incredible to the average housewife, yet a natural law that has been known since chemistry was young is now being daily applied to one of the most important problems of the household. The idea of the gas refrigerator is explained

Tomorrow on the Household Arts Page

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1928
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Sporting News—Page 6
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

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Radio Features..... 12
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nor Smith in two or three of them that they will force him to go out into South Dakota, Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Wisconsin in an endeavor to win.

Look for Hoover Victory
While admitting that the fight is likely to be close in these last mentioned states, Republican leaders declare that they will go for Mr. Hoover.

In the four weeks that Mr. Hoover spent at his home here on the beautiful campus of Stanford University he made much progress in his campaign, personally and in organization. He evolved his major strategic plan, made known the chief features of his economic and political program and made much to offset an entirely false impression that was widely current concerning his reserved personality.

His acceptance speech, with its strong undercurrent of idealism and advocacy for moral and spiritual progress, coupled with his public acts, has shown him to be the man his friends and neighbors know, warm-hearted and unostentatious, a man of quiet dignity and a humanitarian of great earnestness and purposefulness.

In returning to Washington he takes up the real test of his campaign, the battle for victory in the East.

WELSH PLEA MADE FOR GOVERNMENT MODELED ON ULSTER

LONDON—A proposal that the Prince of Wales should appoint a "Viceroy of Wales and hold court twice yearly in the principality" was voiced at a meeting of the Welsh Nationalist Party's summer school at Llandilo, according to the Manchester Guardian.

D. J. Davis, a member of the party executive, extolled the form of government in Ulster as a model on which the new Constitution of Wales should be based. "The Guardian adds, 'certain important financial extensions.'"

The chief impediments to the establishment of home rule, he said, were not economic or truly political, but sentimental.

GEORGE K. MORRIS HAS PASSED ON

NEW YORK (AP)—George K. Morris, chairman of the Republican State Committee, has passed on here. He entered politics in 1913, and rose in three years to the chairmanship of his party in this State.

He was credited with holding the Republican Party in this State together in the face of continuous defeats. He was a supporter of the "draft Coolidge" movement and held the state delegation in line at Kansas City until President Coolidge's attitude was made plain.

After the nomination he pledged his wholehearted support to Mr. Hoover.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner, Chevrolet Motor Company, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

The Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, talk by Miss Mildred Minter, director, on "Relatives," open to the public, 1:30.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admission free.

Contemporary British and American sculpture by Joseph Cochet, 23, through the summer. French silver and gold jewelry, 18th and 19th centuries, lent by Mrs. Arthur Cabot, Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum.

Water colors by Frank W. Benson, lent by Edward T. Storrer, 39, throughout the summer. Water colors by Ruskin and Turner, through Aug. 18.

Chasson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marines and etchings, through Aug. 18.

Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by artist members.

R. C. Yose Galleries, 139 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings, through Aug. 18.

Grace Home Galleries, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.

North Shore Arts Association, East Gloucester Square, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings and sculpture. Open weekdays, 10 to 1 and 2 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6. Through Sept. 2.

Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road, East Gloucester—Second of the three annual summer shows. Paintings, sculpture and black-and-white pictures. Open weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6. Through Aug. 15.

Concord Art Center, Concord—Water colors, prints, by Harry Smith.

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Retail Advertisements appear in the Atlantic Edition of The Christian Science Monitor as follows:

MONDAY (Also Thursday)
Delaware
Maryland
District of Columbia
Virginia
West Virginia
London
Ireland

TUESDAY (Also Friday)
British Isles
Ontario
Quebec
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
P. E. Island
Newfoundland

WEDNESDAY (Also Saturday)
New Jersey
Pennsylvania

THURSDAY (Also Monday)
New York State
Connecticut
West Virginia

FRIDAY (Also Tuesday)
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

WIRELESS LAW IS DISCUSSED BY DELEGATES

International Conference Ends Its Session at Warsaw—Private Contracts

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
WARSAW—The International Law Association's conference before provisionally accepting the invitation of New York to hold its conference there in 1930 had received an invitation to meet in Spain in 1929 and the matter has been referred to the council of the association for decision.

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The chief subject discussed at the closing day was the report of the wireless law committee presented by William Lathey, Sir Ugo Mifsud, Malta, president, and Lord Phillimore, J. A. Barratt, Signor Pollicia, Italy, and Dr. Wunderlich, Germany, participated in the discussion, which revealed that the international development of wireless transmission and radio-casting is bound to raise many important international problems, according to The Times.

On the motion of Lord Phillimore it was decided that it was desirable that a system of patents should be adopted, regarding breaches of the Washington radio convention and should be similar in all signatory countries in the legislation.

Air Sovereignty
The conference also decided to reaffirm first the fundamentals of air sovereignty as applied to wireless; second, any dispute involving fundamental matters affecting mutual relations of nations regarding wireless should be submitted either to the Permanent Court of International Arbitration or to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, and where in any system of law there is a distinction regarding defamations between written and spoken words, all wireless messages shall be treated as written words for the purposes of the law of defamation.

R. Vaughan Williams presided over the section dealing with the effect of war on private contracts. Dr. A. Sieveking, Germany, put forward a draft convention, the chief lines of which follow: "Anyone living in a belligerent country could not without special license contract with anyone living in an enemy country during hostilities."

Force of Contracts
"A contract made between such persons before the outbreak of war between such countries should be suspended during the hostilities after the outbreak of war; such contract could be canceled unless, after the conclusion of peace, the contract could be reasonably upheld. If a contract were upheld after the conclusion of peace, the measure of damages should be calculated on the basis of the existing state of the facts at the time of the contract, suspension or repudiation of the contract. Business intercourse of any kind is forbidden between residents of enemy countries except by license. Money due before or during the war should be paid after the conclusion of peace, interest being payable."

Subsidy Urged for Flying Boat Service Between Liverpool and North of Ireland

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—New efforts are being made to secure the establishment of a Liverpool to Belfast air service. Sir Alan Cobham, who is interested in the project, is visiting Belfast with Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, the coming week-end, to survey the proposed terminus. The authorities of both Liverpool and Belfast have been in communication with the Air Ministry.

"Such a service," said Sir Alan, "would be a wonderful experimental ground for our flying boats. At least six machines would be required, and a private company would hardly be justified in incurring this big expense without a subsidy. I think that, in view of the importance of the experience to be gained, the Government grant would be amply repaid."

Sir Alan said that the flying boats would have to take the route west of the Isle of Man because of curious meteorological conditions in the Solway Firth and off the Lancashire coast. There would be no difficulty in landing passengers.

At Belfast, he said, everything would be simple and the boats could easily navigate the Mersey without interfering with shipping. When fog prevented completion of the journey to Liverpool the passengers could be landed at Fleetwood, or the flying boat could wait in the Mersey Straits, as ships do.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight or Friday; not much change in temperature; light, variable winds, mostly south to west.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight or Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate south winds.

Northern New England: Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; slightly cooler on the coast, followed by showers in New Hampshire and Vermont; moderate west shifting to south winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 72
Atlantic City 76
Boston 79
Chicago 74
Cincinnati 74
Cleveland 74
Denver 64
Des Moines 64
Eastport 74
Galveston 82
Hartford 76
Helena 64
Jacksonville 78
Kansas City 78
Los Angeles 82

High Tide at Boston
Friday, 12:57 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:15 p. m.

In respect of the duration of the war.

The Japanese branch presented a report disagreeing in the main with this project, and papers were read on the subject by Prof. A. Mesleury, Dr. Antonio Vio, and Dr. E. Hoffmann.

Dr. Fritz Koch moved for a committee to inquire into the question of the legal regulation of international carters and commercial trusts which have developed during the past few years in Europe. In his report he examined from a juridical point of view the problems arising from the development in world economics with special regard to the trend of British public against monopolistic tendencies.

Russians Seeking American Credits

Soviet Textile Industry Head Tells of Cotton Purchases in United States

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
MOSCOW—Mr. Fushman, head of the import department of the Soviet Textile Syndicate, addressing the American section of the Soviet Western Chamber of Commerce, emphasized the importance of the Textile Syndicate as a buyer in American markets, declaring that the Russian purchases of American cotton totaled \$199,000,000, while the yearly purchases reached 500,000 or 600,000 bales, constituting a quarter of the general cotton production of the United States.

Asserting that Soviet buying organizations had never defaulted or altered the terms of their contracts, Mr. Fushman expressed regret that American textile machinery firms showed little disposition to grant credits to Russia, although British companies in some cases extended three years' credit for the Soviet.

Declaring that the Russian textile factories will soon install millions of new spindles as a part of the general process of reorganization, Mr. Fushman expressed the hope that American textile machinery firms would establish mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet textile industry.

TO 'FOOT-PADDLE' BOAT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

CUXHAVEN, Ger. (AP)—Header and Hirschberg, the two able seamen who are attempting to cross the Atlantic in a "bicycle boat," have left here for Plymouth. They took five days for an uneventful trip down the Elbe River from Hamburg, and hoped to cross to America in 42 days.

The men will ship water and provisions at Plymouth. They intend it possible to keep their boat going day and night by alternating at the foot pedals which form its sole source of power.

BOSTON-NEW YORK PLANE
A large Loening amphibian airplane will be placed in passenger-carrying service between Boston and New York soon, it was announced by the Boston Airport Corporation in connection with the scheduled arrival of the machine at the East Boston airport. The plane is powered by a Pratt and Whitney motor and cost \$27,000.

Textile Operatives' Head Warns Against Radicals
An appeal to textile workers to oppose the activities of radicals whose actual purpose would "destroy the legitimate textile labor movement" was made by James Tansey, president of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, in opening the annual convention of the federation in Boston.

Mr. Tansey urged the organization of a "foot-paddle" boat across the Atlantic.

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Everything a man wears,—with a guarantee of satisfaction

CANN'S QUALITY SHOP
"Collar-Hug" Clothes, Baltimore and Liberty Sts.
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Announce the Opening of Their Lunch Room and Delicatessen Shop at 17 West Franklin Street
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Next Week Sale of Dresses \$16.50
JOEL GUTMAN & CO.
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Real Home-Made Candies
60c a lb.
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WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Judge Criticizes Methods Adopted in Textile Strike

Group at Fall River Admits They Were Misled by Radical Organizers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FALL RIVER, Mass.—More than half of the 50 persons arrested for disturbances in connection with the attempt of the radical Textile Mills Committee group to bring about a strike in Fall River cotton mills acknowledged in district court here that they had been misled by the organizers of the strike, and pledged themselves to keep peace.

Nine of those arraigned before Judge Edward F. Hanly, said by police, to be leaders in the strike, were sentenced to six months in jail. Six were ordered to furnish \$1000 surety to keep peace for six months, and still others were fined.

Judge Hanly criticized the methods of the strike leaders as "cowardly," in taking refuge behind children whom they organized to parade without a permit and to sing "The Red Flag." He told the rank and file of the defendants they had been "misled and misinformed," and offered them leniency by placing 31 of them on probation.

Testimony in the trials of the leaders' tent, a permit and to sing "The Red Flag." He told the rank and file of the defendants they had been "misled and misinformed," and offered them leniency by placing 31 of them on probation.

He pointed out also the advantage this airport has in its nearness to the center of the city. Even now it takes less time to reach the airport from the downtown district than in any other city of comparable size in the country.

"We are already directly connected by air with the various routes radiating to the south and west," he wrote. "With the inauguration of the two new air routes recently contracted for, we will be directly connected with Mexico, Central America and South America. When transatlantic flying becomes commercially practical, our opportunities will be even more alluring."

DAVES PLAN RECEIPTS
BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
BRUSSELS—For the first 11 months of the fourth year of the Daves plan, Belgium has received from Germany in currency 151,000,000 francs; in coal 192,000,000 francs, and other goods, 460,000,000 francs. In addition Germany has paid 17,000,000 francs toward the maintenance of Belgian troops in the occupied territory.

Definition of Picketing
Raised at New Bedford
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The question of where the line is to be drawn between peaceful picketing and mass picketing in the New Bedford textile strike is presented to the courts in the arrests of William E. G. Batty, secretary of the Textile Council, and 11 others who refused to leave a picket line at the Whitman mill.

Police have followed a policy of not molesting picket lines of 10 persons or less, and asked Mr. Batty to reduce his line to that number. The Textile Council, representing the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has not gone in for mass picketing on the scale attempted by the radical Textile Mills Committee, which organized parades of from 50 to 100 strikers about the mills, reinforced by large crowds of onlookers, until disrupted by the police, but Textile Council picket lines of 15 or 20 members have appeared at a few mills.

WHEELING, W. VA.
"Say It With Flowers"
Anywhere by Telegraph
Arthur Langhans
Floral Experts

WHEELING, W. VA.
Kalbitzer's
STOVES
HARDWARE
ELECTRIC WASHERS
KOLSTER RADIO
1050-52 Market Street

WHEELING, W. VA.
Restaurant Janegrace
Cor. Market and Twelfth Streets
The best of food served in an attractive manner.
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Two private dining rooms for parties

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Reliable Merchandise
Courtous and Appreciative Attention to the Smallest Want
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Distinctive Men's Wear
Langrock and Club Clothes
Burberry Coats
Dunlap, Borsalini and Schoble Hats
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WHEELING, W. VA.
the store where thrifty women shop!
L. S. Good & Co.

WHEELING, W. VA.
Stone & Thomas
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to give financial support to the striking operatives at New Bedford through the New Bedford unions withdrew from this organization to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. His report also gave credit to the state branch of the American Federation of Labor for its part in preventing modification of the state 48-hour law for women workers.

Boston Air Lines' Growth Foreseen

Acquisition of Airport Called Big Step in General Benefit to City

Recent completion of negotiations through which the city of Boston has leased the Boston Airport from the state is declared a long step in the progress of commercial aviation in the eastern United States, in letters sent by Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, and Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor of Boston.

"When the airport is developed," Mr. Harriman said in his letter to Mayor Nichols, "we may look for the immediate construction of new buildings, many of which have been held up only until such time as the future control of the field might be settled. We may also look for an early formation of new aviation companies and the growth of air passenger, air freight and air mail service that will be of general benefit to the city as a whole."

He pointed out also the advantage this airport has in its nearness to the center of the city. Even now it takes less time to reach the airport from the downtown district than in any other city of comparable size in the country.

"We are already directly connected by air with the various routes radiating to the south and west," he wrote. "With the inauguration of the two new air routes recently contracted for, we will be directly connected with Mexico, Central America and South America. When transatlantic flying becomes commercially practical, our opportunities will be even more alluring."

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WHEELING, W. VA.
The Christian

MEXICO EAGERLY AWAITS MEETING OF CONGRESS

Selection of Provisional
President Is Immediate
Task for Assembly

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Interest on the part of the Mexican public is becoming keener every day in the assembly of the Thirty-third Congress, which has been called for Sept. 1. This assembly will be perhaps the most important session of its kind that has been held in Mexico in recent years, for with this gathering rests the task of deciding the urgent matter of who shall succeed President Calles when his term expires on Dec. 1, though many believe Calles will become provisional President for two years, although he has announced his intention of retiring to private life when his regular term of four years expires.

There are many aspirants for the post of provisional President, and as a result a difficult situation confronts the politicians. There is talk, however, that the Obregonista Revolutionary bloc in Congress and the Chamber of Deputies has sufficient strength to control the situation to suit itself, provided there is no dissension in its ranks. There seems to be little likelihood, at present, of an important breach in this party. There are indications, however, that many of the Obregonista leaders are shifting to the Calles party.

Many people are wondering just how the Chamber of Deputies will stand. Not a few of the elected deputies have not as yet had their credentials certified, so this body is therefore still in the process of formation. But, according to gossip, there will be a strong representation of Obregonistas in this chamber on Sept. 1 who, political prophets declare, will follow the program of General Obregon throughout the entire session of the Legislature. The belief is that the majority of Obregonistas in the Chamber will be in perfect accord when it comes to the matter of solving the problem of choosing the next head of state. The political groups and individual politicians may take advantage of the reported offer of the Supreme Court of Mexico to explain to them the legal aspects of the present difficult situation.

As a result of the charges made by Calles that the Catholic clergy were implicated in the slaying of Obregon, the religious question has entered into the speculation as to what will be the accomplishments of the new legislature. The slaying of Obregon charges have revived the religious question which had been more or less dormant for two years.

NEW FACILITIES AT NORTH STATION

Patrons of the Boston & Maine Railroad entering or leaving the North Station will, within a few days, find new waiting room facilities available in the station now in process of construction at Causeway Street.

Passenger facilities will be transferred from the old Boston & Lowell Railroad station shortly and the work of demolishing that structure will be begun. A hotel or restaurant building is being planned to occupy the space vacated by the Lowell station. The building of the \$1,000,000 highway connecting the North Station and Park Square will also begin soon.

SOCIALISTS NOMINATE WOMAN FOR GOVERNOR

The Socialist Party of Massachusetts has nominated a woman, Mary Donovan Hapgood, as its candidate for Governor, according to certificates of nomination for an entire state ticket filed with the Secretary of State. Mrs. Hapgood was formerly an inspector in the State Department of Labor and Industries, an active leader in the attempt to obtain clemency for Sacco and Vanzetti, and since her marriage to Powers Hapgood, has taken part with him in strike activities in the Pennsylvania anthracite mining district.

Alfred B. Lewis of Cambridge is named as the party's choice for United States Senator, and a full ticket of presidential electors pledged to Norman Thomas has been filed.

TRUCKS TO BE CHECKED
Use of motor truck fleets in Massachusetts under registration plates of other states, especially by high-



No delays. Quick service—reliable—economical. The better, cleaner fuel.

Order your supply of
NEW ENGLAND COKE
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12.50 PER TON

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BROOKLINE 1200 Beacon St.
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NEW ENGLAND COKE
250 STUART ST.
Rt. 1, Boston
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110 TON

way contractors, will be checked up by the State Department of Public Works, according to William F. Williams, Commissioner. Reports have been made that some contractors use trucks here for the 30-day period allowed to visiting cars, then transfer other trucks here to take their places.

Canada Expecting Record Wheat Crop

Estimate Varies From Half a
Billion Bushels to 450,000,
000—70,000 Hands
Required

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTREAL—Many sections of western Canada have already begun to cut what is generally expected to be the greatest wheat crop that the prairie provinces of the Dominion have ever produced. The estimates of the extent of this wheat crop vary from 450,000,000 to more than 500,000,000 bushels. There are no lower estimates.

Thousands of harvesters from eastern Canada and from the British Isles are pouring into the country in response to the appeal that more than 70,000 hands will be needed to harvest and thresh the crop. The governments of western Canada have asked for 40,000 men from eastern points and these are being supplied as rapidly as the transportation facilities will permit. In addition, the implement companies estimate that between 4000 and 5000 machines which make one operation of cutting and threshing will be in use by individual farmers in the West this month. The cutting of grain throughout the whole of the West will be general in from one week to 10 days of the present date.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—The introduction of the combine into the Lethbridge district will materially lessen the demand for extra harvest hands, it being estimated that 500 of these reaper-threshers combines will be in operation this season in this portion of southern Alberta. If the crop averages 30 bushels per acre, which is the present expectation, the 500 combines will harvest approximately 15,000,000 bushels on the 500,000 acres of the Lethbridge division wheat acreage. This is the first year that combines will be used on a large scale in the province.

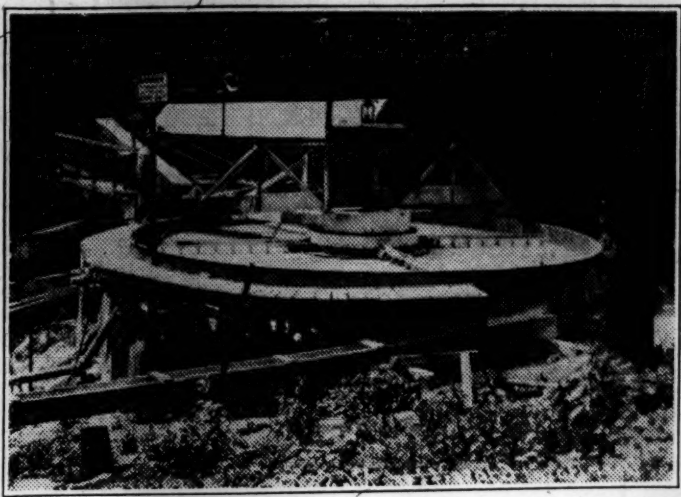
Excellent Crops Reported in Surveys in England

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—England's harvest is now in full swing, and is the best in 20 years, in the opinion of many well-qualified observers, including Sir W. Beach Thomas, noted agricultural expert, who contributes an article on the subject to the Daily News. "After a journey of some 200 miles (through East Anglia)," Sir William writes, "I have scarcely seen a bad crop of any sort, oats, wheat, barley, corn roots and sugar beet." The quality, he declared, is remarkably uniform. "The wheat will approach the best Canadian and the barleys will excel continental in quality."

The special survey which The Times carries out annually is not quite so optimistic as Sir William but it gives a number of cases in which the estimate exceeds "100 per cent of the ideal crop." Among them are 120 per cent for Somerset, wheat, 110 for Kent and West Sussex, and 100 for Buckinghamshire. Beans, according to the same authority, provide the most variable crop, ranging from 110 for Herefordshire to five for Norfolk. The yield of peas, on the other hand, is "excellent," potatoes also "excel," the hay crop also is good. The official report of the Ministry of Agriculture is somewhat more cautious, but none the less encouraging.

CHURCH HOUSE PLAN OPPOSED
Petitions for two injunctions which would prevent in part the construction of a planned addition to the Episcopal Diocesan House at 1 Joy Street in Boston have been filed by adjoining property owners. This follows requests of several neighboring property owners and clubs that the plan be abandoned as interfering with light and air. The injunction petitions allege trespass.

New Clay Refinery in North Carolina



This Bowl Classifier, Which Embodies a New Process of Refining Pottery Clay, Is Used in a Plant at Spruce Pine, N. C.

China Clay Refiners Adopt New Method in North Carolina

Mechanical Process, Replacing System in Use More
Than 4000 Years, Saves Labor and Materials,
Says Plant Manager at Spruce Pine

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRUCE PINE, N. C.—A new method of refining China clay has just been adopted here by Norman C. Smith & Co., Inc., replacing a system that has been in use for more than 4000 years.

The mining and refining of China clay is one of the most important industries in the mountains of western North Carolina. In America, this product is called kaolin, as well as China clay. It is called China clay because it was first used in China, the name "kaolin" being derived from the mountain in China where it was first found.

The chief problem in the refining of the kaolin is the removal of the gritty material and mica from the pure clay. Kaolin, a clay-like compact, varies in colors. Most of the western North Carolina beds are of the pure white variety.

Old Process Is Changed
By the old process of classification it was washed into the pits by the hose and carried by the water, along with other materials, through the beaters. The beaters consist of large revolving wheels which churn the mixture until all lumps have been eliminated. This mixture of sand, kaolin and mica is then floated into the sand troughs, where the process of classification goes on.

The new method introduced here is entirely a mechanical one. The clay is washed from the beds as before. No settling troughs, washers or beaters are used. No men are required to shovel sand. A bowl classifier handles all of these processes in one operation. "It certainly has proved a great success, and saves us the labor of three men every day, as well as from three to five tons of clay," the superintendent of the plant stated.

A special machine was built for the experiments. Since its successful operation in this State many refineries in Georgia and Florida have taken up the use of similar machines. When the clay leaves the classifier it is run through the filter presses, where it is dried and made ready for shipment. The clay, in going through this process, is ready for shipment much quicker and is more uniform and a better product than by the old sand trough method.

Freight Rates Affect Industry
The white ware and porcelain trade uses most of North Carolina's clay and feldspar. Others, such as electric porcelain insulator manufacturing, however, are increasing their demand for it. As the pottery and grinding machinery are located at the mine, it would seem more advantageous to locate the baking and enameling machinery there. But the question of freight rates enters into this. The large markets for the finished wares are in the North. The rate is much cheaper on the raw product than for the finished ware. This makes it much more profitable to ship the half-finished material there to be baked, glazed and put

ing new men-of-war and that not so many years ago the Reich was trying to rival England in its naval armaments.

The Communists are making the most of the fact that a Social Democrat Cabinet of ministers agreed to the construction of this ship, after their party had fought it during the elections. The Left Wing of the Social Democrats is also protesting and has demanded the resignation of their Cabinet members. Even in certain Liberal circles this sudden change of attitude is regretted.

British Troops on the Rhine Now Total 6300

(Continued from Page 1)

withdraw. The Guardian, editorially citing the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, declares "German public opinion toward Germany's partners in the Locarno agreement is more bitter than it has been for a long time. Moreover," he adds, "German resentment is directed at least as much against Great Britain as France and Belgium, which is unusual."

The Guardian asks: "Can anybody wonder? By all the logic of sense and good feeling the severity of the Rhineland occupation ought to have been relaxed after Locarno. . . . Instead of doing all we can to take the sting out of occupation we seem to be helping France to make it more wounding to German pride, to give it an air of insolent pride. Either this is a part of the settled policy, in which case our Government has thrown over Locarno and a great deal else, or it is the result of careless stupidity."

Evacuation Accord Expected
BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
BRUSSELS—It appears certain the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, that in the course of the negotiations in Paris on Aug. 27 and at Geneva in the beginning of September an agreement will be reached by Germany, Great Britain, France and Belgium for the evacuation of the second Rhineland zone in December, 1928. Germany, in its turn, will arrange the liquidation of its debt wholly or partially to Belgium and France.

BRITISH RAILWAYS FIGHT MOTORBUSES

Fares Have Been Revised
Below Pre-War Rates

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A big campaign of fare-slashing has begun on four British railway companies to meet the growing competition of road coaches and omnibuses. The lower fares mainly affect the people living in large cities such as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds and Bristol who will now travel to the neighboring towns at the same rate as by motorbus.

On the London & Northeastern Hull and Newcastle will benefit by the introduction of about 300 fares revised slightly below pre-war level. The London, Midland & Scottish for the past few months has been cutting return fares between certain points below single trip rate, and the Great Western is doing likewise in South Wales.

Motor road competition in south Devonshire, the popular holiday country, is being met by the introduction of 6d. bathing fares from Exeter to the sea in place of the normal return fare of 4s.

REICH LIBERAL PRESS PROTESTS BUILDING OF ONE BATTLE CRUISER

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
BERLIN—The Liberal press, to which some of Germany's most important papers belong, such as the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Vossische Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblatt, is waging a most remarkable campaign against the Government's decision to permit the building of one battle cruiser. The money which is being spent for this purpose, it is said, should be used for relief purposes.

This attitude of some of the Reich's leading newspapers toward the construction of one single battleship of 10,000 tons is all the more remarkable when one considers that other nations are continually launch-

DRY LAW POLLS ARE PROTESTED AS WORTHLESS

Supporters of Prohibition
in Massachusetts Criticize
Referendum Move

Polls on the liquor question under the guise of non-binding state or district referenda are declared to be "straw votes" and "ballot futurities" in a statement by 12 seasoned dry workers in Massachusetts in a statement of their reasons for opposing the placing of such questions on the ballots at the November election.

These leaders protest the circulation of petitions to obtain a vote in the various state senatorial districts under the Massachusetts Public Opinion Act on a proposal to instruct state legislators to memorialize Congress to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The State Supreme Court recently held illegal an attempt to place this question on the state ballot under the Initiative and Referendum Law.

Divert Attention From Officials
"Legally futile or non-binding referenda (straw votes) divert energy from the mandate of representative government, the election of proper officials, while at the same time they settle nothing," said the statement.

"Moreover, such referenda are very costly. Experience shows that voters do not turn their ballot (fill) they come to the referendum questions; they ignore them unless personally educated again and again. To educate a vast electorate (over 1,000,000 voters in Massachusetts) means at least an expenditure of \$50,000 for each side. Why spend all this money and energy on a ballot futurity?"

"Moreover, a tendency is arising to abuse the referendum. Meant to be used solemnly and sparsely, there are those who are advocating constant straw votes on the ballot merely as a means of getting out the vote on election day. This is an abuse of the principle that all good citizens should protest.

"In short, we are against ballot futurities; they are meaningless, decide nothing, are costly, subject to abuse, and by diverting energy serve to weaken the basis of representative government, careful selection and election of proper officials.

ARMY DAY ADDRESS DEVOTED TO PEACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHAUTAUQUE, N. Y.—"The efforts of the nations to end war are admirable, and if they cannot do it I know of no means that can succeed," said Maj.-Gen. Charles Bailey of Jamestown, N. Y., commander of the 8th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, in the National Army Day address here.

General Bailey said that in all his long service he could recall no one, soldier or sailor, who craved war, and knew of no civilian who desired such an eventuality, and that he yielded to no one in his abhorrence of this means of settling disputes.

HENRY FORD AT WAYSIDE INN
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford arrived in Boston for a stop of a few days at the Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Mass. Coming from Lake Bomosee near Benson, Vt., Mr. Ford visited a few antique shops in Boston and went to the Inn for a rest.

these constant straw votes, these ballot futurities, be discouraged." The signers included Mrs. Fred Crawford, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Kelley, Mrs. Grace Coleman Lathrop, Mrs. Elsie M. Small, Elmer L. Porter, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, E. Tallmadge Root, Mrs. Alice G. Ropes, Lyman V. Rutledge, Elizabeth Tilton, Robert Watson.

Harlem Negroes to Have Own Bank

J. D. Rockefeller Jr. Initiates
Enterprise to Provide for
District's Financial Needs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—A new national bank to be operated for the benefit of Negroes in the Harlem district is being formed by John D. Rockefeller Jr. and a group of business associates. Application to establish the bank has just been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The bank will be known as the Dunbar National Bank of New York and will be located in the Dunbar Apartments, erected by Mr. Rockefeller at Eighth Avenue and 150th Street.

Joseph D. Higgins will be president of the bank, which will have a paid-in capital of \$500,000 and surplus and undivided profits of \$50,000.

The directors include John D. Rockefeller Jr., J. Howard Ardrey, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, and Henry E. Cooper, vice-president of the Equitable Trust Company. The board of directors and John D. Rockefeller Jr. will own a majority of the stock.

ROME IS GRATIFIED AT NETTUNO RATIFICATION

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
ROME—By the ratification on the part of the Yugoslav Skupstina of the Nettuno conventions, the main obstacle which has hitherto stood in the way of closer co-operation between Rome and Belgrade has been removed, and the Fascist newspapers now express confidence that cordial relations will soon be restored between the neighboring States.

The action of the Government in securing ratification of the conventions, in spite of the extremely delicate internal situation, is highly appreciated in Italy, and Yugoslavia is assured that if the conventions, after the formal ratification by the governments, be loyally executed, Italy on her part will do her utmost for the re-establishment of friendly relations between the two Adriatic nations.

Stamps Auctioned for High Prices

A "Mauritius" Is Included in
Rarities Sold Before
Philatelists

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Little pieces of colored paper sold at sums that were fabulous compared with their size and face value at the annual auction of the Society of Philatelic Americans here.

The stamp collectors have held an auction at each of their 34 conventions. Some of those who attended this year made it known that they hadn't missed a session for 20 years.

For this year's offering Max Ohlman had collected a large number of early United States and foreign stamps, including many historic envelopes with original stamps, some Confederates and a choice variety of British colonials, including rarities of Barbados, British Guiana, Cyprus, Dominica, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Malta, Montserrat, Newfoundland, Natal, St. Vincent and South Africa.

It was not until purses had dwindled, however, that the most valuable stamp of the collection, a "Mauritius," was put under the hammer. The stamp was issued 77 years ago on the island of Mauritius, a British possession near Madagascar.

Spencer Anderson of New York was the lucky bidder on the Mauritius stamp, obtaining it for only \$111.

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Simply deposit garbage and trash in it. Light it with match at top and it burns the entire contents. No fuel needed. No attention required. Made strong—non-roasting—lasts years—works in all weather—approved by health, sanitary and fire officials. Low price of \$22.50 for 1 1/2 cu. yd. size, 24 inches high. Also made in larger sizes. Write for booklet. Dealers wanted.
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Breaded Pork Chop, Mashed Potatoes, Vegetable, Tomato Sauce, Rolls and Butter 40c
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YOU TAKE A PRIDE IN YOUR CAR when it's clean. The NEW Wonder GYRO brush can wash your car in fifteen minutes without your dressing for the occasion. No splash or spray. Simply attach it to your garden hose. It saves times and money.

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Read what Stone & Hershey, Newark, Say:
"It does the work perfectly and saves the annoyance of leaving my car half a day in the garage to be washed. I do it personally in fifteen minutes without getting wet."
(Signed) C. H. Hershey, President.

The outside guard brush catches water thrown off by whirling center brush and forms a cushion while brush is in use.
The center brush, revolving many times a second, throws the dirt from the finish. The brush itself is of the finest quality and will polish the car and prolong the life of the finish. Eliminates use of chemicals.

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If you want to keep your car clean, as well as outside woodwork, screens and windows at a minimum of time and cost, you'll be satisfied if you mail the coupon at the left. Or if you first want further information about GYRO, write us.

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Dealers and Agents: Write for Money Making Information
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NATION ADVISED TO REFORM ITS VOTING SYSTEM

Excessive Cost Protested at Virginia Institute—Permanent Registration Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — Need for simplification of election machinery, proposed legislation to control campaign expenditures, "methods for checking the steady movement of the farm population into the cities," improvement of municipal government, and the prospects for success of the Pan-American Arbitration Conference to be held in Washington in December, 1928, were discussed at the Institute of Public Affairs in session here.

An unusually large attendance at the round-table on political parties testified to the general public interest in the question of curbing excessive campaign expenditures for the benefit of the candidate and the protection of the voter, and of reducing the cost of complicated election machinery which must be borne by the taxpayer.

Finis J. Garrett, Representative from Tennessee and Democratic floor leader of the House, urged the adoption of the state laws forbidding corporations to make political donations either to a candidate or party war chests.

Expectation of Favors

"There can be but one motive for a corporation contributing money in a political campaign—the expectation of favors in legislation or administration," declared Mr. Garrett. "Such contributions are wholly unjustified, are a violation of the rights of corporation stockholders, and should be prohibited by law."

Turning to the question of federal legislation to regulate campaign expenditures, such as was provided in several bills introduced into the last Congress, Mr. Garrett said he thought such legislation should be confined to a definition of the legitimate uses to which campaign funds could be put and should not set arbitrary limits upon the amounts to be expended.

Prof. James Pollock of the University of Michigan mentioned Germany as a notable example of a country which has simplified its registration and election machinery and cut the costs of elections. In a discussion led by Prof. A. R. Hutton of Northwestern University, leader of the round-table of the high cost of elections in the United States, it costs the average American city 50 cents to \$1 annually to register each voter, he said.

Permanent Registration Favored

The adoption of the permanent registration system was urged by several speakers as cheaper, simpler for the voter, and less susceptible to fraudulent manipulation than the system now in use in the United States. The complication of voting machinery in this country, it was suggested, is responsible for the failure of many qualified voters to participate in elections.

Dr. Hutton vigorously defended the foreign-born voter, who is not guilty of adding to the number of unintelligent and easily bought voters. "The foreign-born voter is usually intelligent and honest," Dr. Hutton declared.

Deploping the fact that "many more people are actively interested in politics than in politics," Dr. Hutton said that only about 10 per cent of the people take a real interest in government. Dr. Thomas H. Reed, professor of municipal government at the University of Michigan, engaged the members of the round-table on municipal government in a discussion of the need for professionalization of municipal administration to remove actual conduct of city services from the hands of political job-hunters.

Public Opinion Awakening

Declaring that there had been a great advance in this field since Lord Bryce pointed to municipal government as America's "one conspicuous failure," Dr. Hutton said the reason was due to "awakened public opinion and the sheer necessity of engaging trained experts to administer the increasing forms of municipal services."

"We must popularize the idea of municipal administration as a profession and not a mere job for politicians," Dr. Reed declared. "We will probably continue to have laymen in the higher political positions, but the growing complexity of services performed by a city government will put an increasing responsibility for making important decisions on the shoulders of experts trained in these various services."

Dr. Earl W. Greer, professor of political science at the University of Akron, said that while the federal and city governments could never hope to compete with private industry in the salaries paid to experts, the field might be made so promising and that farming is an increasingly hazardous occupation from the financial viewpoint.

Mr. Dickey, in his argument of the negative side, declared that interfering with the free movement of population from country to city would "keep people from finding their most

economic employment," and contended that there is no danger of agricultural production falling below the point necessary to meet national needs. The superior element of the farm population, he believed, will remain on the farms.

Tariff Policy Blamed

Dr. John D. Black, professor of agricultural economics at Harvard University, blamed the protective tariff policy of the United States for the depopulation of many farm areas, and declared that "no important country of the world has gone to the extremes that the United States has in stimulating industry at the expense of agriculture by means of protective duties."

Rapid exploitation of mineral and timber resources has also enabled vast urban fortunes to be developed and urban population to expand, while the same policy with respect to exploitation of farm land resources has caused periods of overproduction and low prices, he said. He predicted that the movement to the cities will be checked and urged the adoption of a national agricultural policy to bring this about.

"We have reached a critical point in our national development," he concluded. "We have it in our power to effect the balance between urban and rural population, a considerable extent by the public measures which we will adopt in the next 10 years. Important questions of national welfare are involved in the question of whether we want to halt the rapid urbanization of this country."

Latin-American Relations

The prospects are encouraging for concrete achievements by the Washington conference on arbitration among the 21 American republics, to be held in December, it was declared by several speakers at the round-table on "our Latin-American relations."

Prof. J. I. Cox of Northwestern University pointed out that the decision of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, to use as a basis for further agreement the treaty signed at the Santiago Conference and ratified by the United States Senate in 1927, which provides for arbitration committee action in the event of a dispute, is a landmark in the history of international relations.

Extension of commercial arbitration practice to the field of international commerce as a corollary to the outlawry of war treaties was urged in a formal address by Judge John R. Davies at the evening session following the round table conference, who said in part:

"If all ordinary business controversies were settled amicably through arbitration, the result would be peace would have a powerful influence on the faithful and sincere adherents to the treaty for the outlawry of war which the Secretary of State is now negotiating so successfully with the world powers."

Canning Industry in Great Britain to Be Developed

NEW YORK.—Great Britain, which has been importing from \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 worth of canned foods each year, will begin this summer building up a canning industry to supply its home market, according to Sir Edgar R. Jones, chairman of the National Food Canning Council, who arrived here on board the steamship Mauretania of the Cunard Line.

He said that the yield of 1000 acres of peas would be canned in England this summer and, from this comparatively small start, sponsors of the movement believe an industry will be developed in the British Isles that will produce, within a few years, at least one-third of the amount of canned foods now imported. He describes the move as the first definite attempt to establish a vegetable canning industry in England, and said that it would not only provide employment eventually for thousands of workers but would be a decided contribution toward increasing the domestic food supply.

He said that the new industry would gradually be increased to include a complete line of vegetables and that the fisheries of the British Isles are being enlarged so as to supply the domestic market with canned fish.

The National Food Canning Council was organized in England two years ago. Canning machinery was purchased in the United States last year to equip 10 factories in England. Organization of the council was due directly to the difficulties English agriculturists have been experiencing and to the fact that so many industrial workers in England have been idle, while the British Isles have offered a good market for canned goods produced by workers in other lands, Sir Edgar said.

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MRS. WINTER TO HEAD G. O. P. HOME MAKERS

To Direct Hoover Campaign Among House-Wives of Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis, Minn., former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has been appointed director of the Republican Home Makers' Group by Mrs. Alvin T. Hart, vice-chairman of the National Committee.

Workers under Mrs. Winter will supply the woman home makers of the country with literature, posters, and emblems especially prepared for family use, and will urge them to form family and neighborhood groups to study the issues and candidates. Mrs. Winter's wide acquaintance among women makes her an effective person to fill this important post, it is believed by Republican leaders.

"Mrs. Winter will co-operate with National Committee women, state vice chairmen and state presidents of Republican women's clubs to distribute among women, Republican and otherwise, the sort of literature which will bring the Republican ticket and especially Mr. Hoover, closer to the home," it was said at Republican headquarters.

During her four years as president of the General Federation, Mrs. Winter was appointed to the National Committee of the National Council of Women, and as representative of women of the country.

When she retired as president of the General Federation, she was appointed chairman of the Committee on International Relations for that body of women. She also was contributing editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, a post which she retained for nearly four years.

**North Carolina Awaits
Smith's Speech, Daniel Says**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—The people of North Carolina are "bone dry" and are withholding their endorsement of a presidential candidate until Governor Smith delivers his acceptance speech, according to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet. He told newspaper reporters here that it was a great mistake to suppose the main opposition in North Carolina to the Democratic candidate is due to any religious question, because North Carolinians have always been staunch in their devotion to religious freedom.

The bulk of opposition in North Carolina is due to the fact that North Carolinians are not in harmony with what they have understood to be Governor Smith's view on prohibition, he said.

Mr. Daniels told Governor Smith the South would remain solidly Democratic this fall.

**Editor First to Return
Hoover Pledge Card**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Gertrude Battles Lane, editor of the Woman's Home Companion, has the distinction of being the first woman to return a Hoover pledge postcard to Republican national headquarters. Miss Lane served as a member of the staff of the United States Food Administration during the war.

Her card was one of more than 1,000,000 being sent out by the national committeewomen to the signing of a card pays two cents for it as her contribution to the campaign and pledges herself to "win one woman voter" for Mr. Hoover.

Hundreds of the pledge cards are now pouring in with each mail, it was said. A large proportion of the responses are inclosed with request that the signer be furnished with more that she may place them among their friends.

Du Pont Company to Stay Nonpartisan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILMINGTON, Del.—The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, Inc., has

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Bath Robes \$18.75

These are of imported washable flannel, tailored in straight lines and double-breasted, a note of swag in the three pockets and wide shawl, and a smartness in the colors of the stripes; Rose and grey; blue and rose; peach, Turquoise blue and orchid; brown, rose and blue.

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issued a statement to its employees advising them to be guided by their own convictions in casting their ballots for President. The statement was issued by Lamont du Pont, president of the company, and came as a result of the recent action of Pierre du Pont, chairman of the board, in aligning himself with the Smith forces.

"The company's officers, regardless of their political affiliations and the company itself," the statement says, "are in no wise concerned with the political leanings or activities of employees, who are expected, as always, to vote at their judgments disinterestedly."

"The leanings of employees, regardless of position, toward any political party, are not to be taken as indicating a company attitude or any effort to influence employees politically. The company is not in politics."

**Tammany Denounced
by West Virginia G. O. P.**

FAIRMONT, W. Va. (P)—What was described as an effort to "Tammanize" the Federal Government through the selection by the Democrats of the Tammany "Sachem" as their President nominee, was resented in a plank of the platform adopted by West Virginia Republicans at their state convention here.

"We resent the effort by the Democratic Party to 'Tammanize' the Federal Government and invite all citizens who do not approve of the methods of the Tammany organization, of which the Democratic nominee is Sachem, to join with us in a determined effort to defeat this scheme," the plank said.

The platform congratulated the party and the people of the country upon the nomination of Herbert Hoover.

Busch Backs Smith

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—August A. Busch, president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., of St. Louis, Mo., representative of a family which has been allied with the brewing interests for almost a century, has announced that he will support Governor Smith for the Presidency. At the same time Mr. Busch issued a statement assailing the Anti-Saloon League for what he called "its fanatical fervor for the bone dry law."

Mr. Busch's statement was directed specifically against Ernest H. Cherrington, educational director of the Anti-Saloon League, who he stated some time ago that a meeting of brewers was to be held some time in September to further the election of Governor Smith. Mr. Busch said he knew nothing of a meeting of brewers nor of any action that brewers would take.

"I shall support Governor Smith," he said, "because I believe his election will be regarded as a mandate from the American people to establish a real temperance system in this country which I have always advocated and which my father advocated throughout his life."

Hughes to Aid Hoover

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State, has been named honorary chairman of a lawyers' committee which will work with the Republican Campaign Committee, according to announcement just made at Republican headquarters here.

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, is active chairman of the committee. Louis Marshall, chairman and Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, secretary. All members of the bar are being invited to join the group, which will co-operate with the speakers' bureau and other activities of the campaign committee to secure the election of Herbert Hoover.

MEXICAN SCHOOLS WIN HONOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY.—Mexican school children have received a diploma of honor and a prize of the first class at the exposition at Brussels, Belgium. The Mexican exhibit contained a wide variety of articles which included embroidery, drawn work and carvings which were entered in the manual training sections of the schools.

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Hoover Campaign Among Women in Industry Planned

Mrs. Raymond Robins Is Named Director of This Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Raymond Robins, one of the world's most notable leaders for the betterment of conditions for women in industry, has been appointed to direct the campaign for Herbert Hoover among the seven or eight million industrial women of the United States. On taking up her work here she declared that Mr. Hoover's election had a direct economic bearing on the interests of this great group of women.

Besides the economic reasons, Mrs. Robins said that women in industry were for Mr. Hoover for law enforcement, for peace and for other causes.

"In view of the labor, tariff and law enforcement issues of the present campaign, Mrs. Robins' appointment is especially important and significant," added a statement from Republican headquarters.

Plans Industrial Council

She plans an industrial council stretching across the country with representatives of women in industry from the various states. Her headquarters will be in Washington, and she begins active work on Sept. 1. She was named by Mrs. Alvin T. Hart, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mrs. Robins served as president of the National Women's Trade Union League for 15 years and is now its honorary president. She founded the International Congress of Workingwomen, which has worked in conjunction with the American Federation of Labor and for 10 years was a member of the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Mrs. Robins is the wife of Colonel Robins, who is one of the most active of leaders supporting Mr. Hoover. Colonel Robins was chairman of the Progressive Party convention of 1916.

In summarizing the attitude toward Mr. Hoover, she said that the women as she saw it, Mrs. Robins said:

"First—They are for Mr. Hoover on economic grounds, for they know that the industrial difficulties confronting us must be answered economically and cannot be answered by any political slogan. In the next four years we will have to face a keener struggle for markets and a greater pressure against the American standard of living due to increased European competition. But we are under another and formidable pressure. A new world industrially is implicit in the substitution of scientific machinery for handwork."

"The lines need the most experienced statesman in the mastery of economic problems, and he have him in Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover's record as an outstanding engineer and manager is beyond dispute and his gift of organization under stupendous difficulties is written into the history of his country. He organized the feeding of 10,000,000 Belgians and French, he organized the conservation of food for the American people and our allies during the Great War, he organized the army and the feeding of women and children in Germany and eastern Europe and Russia."

Aided Unemployed

"In the midst of the threatened collapse of American industry in the deflationary year, when millions of men and women were out of work, Mr. Hoover became chairman of the Conference on Unemployment and made his significant statement. 'The only real and lasting remedy for unemployment is employment.'"

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employment, and in six months' time unemployment had been checked and we entered the beginning of the era of industrial prosperity, due in large measure to the mastery of foreign markets for the surplus of American production by Mr. Hoover."

"Second—The industrial women know that the high wages and steady employment of the last years are due to the action of the Republican Congress and the Republican President securing the limitation of immigration and the passage of the tariff laws which protect the American laborer from competition of immigrants."

"Third—The industrial women more than any other group are interested in law enforcement. Again and again failure to enforce the law defeats the legal guarantees for a shorter work day and protection against dangerous machinery and unsanitary workshops."

Breaks Social Control

"The industrial women are too intelligent not to know that if Governor Smith can choose to disregard one law because he does not believe in it personally, any other citizen may choose to disregard any law he does not believe in. This breaks the foundations of social control by government. This means selective anarchy."

"Fourth—The industrial women are for peace. It is out of the homes of the workers that the soldiers come who fight the wars. They believe in the outlawry of war and treaties, they believe in the principles of these treaties, the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy and the agreement to use only pacific means of settlement in international disputes. They know that this is the first step in the substitution of law for war in international affairs. The National Women's Trade Union League was the first organization to endorse outlawry of war and support the Borch resolution."

"Fifth—The industrial women are for Mr. Hoover because they share his faith, the old faith in America and her institutions. Mr. Hoover said, 'If you could take away from our people the mystical confidence that one boy's soul is the equal in rights of any other boy's soul, our unique economic success would come clattering down upon our heads in a generation.'"

Two Buses in Campaign

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Two red, white and blue flag-bedecked buses, equipped with motion picture screens and loud-speaking apparatus, are to take part in the Republican presidential campaign.

The buses will operate in various sections of the country under the direction of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican National Committee.

One will be sent to West Branch, Iowa, to participate in the homecoming ceremonies for Herbert Hoover, Aug. 21. The other is going to Providence, R. I., for Senator Curtis's speech on Aug. 23.

After these two speeches, the Speakers' Bureau will keep the buses moving steadily until election day, making at least 15 towns a day.

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New York's Social Agencies Send 26,800 Youths to Camps

Children Enjoy Outdoor Vacations as Welfare Work Expands—Private Enterprises Help

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—Thousands of girls and boys who dwell in crowded sections of New York City play in green fields, beside brooks and under spreading trees in the summer months each year as guests of various organizations which give special attention to young persons.

The work is being extended each summer, and this year the activity of just a few of these agencies will make it possible for about 26,800 children to spend vacations in camp, according to a careful survey just made.

This figure includes only what is being done by some of the most prominent organizations. Other welfare groups and private enterprises are taking care of additional thousands of children, it has been estimated.

Boy Scouts to Camp

The Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York will have sent about 10,000 Boy Scouts from the metropolitan area to camp by the end of the season. It was said at their offices. A new camp site this year, purchased and equipped at an approximate cost of \$1,000,000, provides 16,000 acres in Sullivan County, N. Y., for developing an "out-of-door boyhood." Each council of the camp has its own lake. As is customary with moves made by those who sponsor the Boy Scouts' activities, this expansion is not looked upon as an act of philanthropy but as an "investment in future American manhood."

More than 7000 boys are getting their vacations this year through camp accommodations offered by the Boy Scouts' Club Federation. These boys, who go out fortnightly in busloads, represent 14 affiliated organizations. The federation has 170 summer camps, 44 of which are owned by the clubs which make use of the camps. The camp program is considered an important aid to the chief aim of the federation, which is to reduce juvenile delinquency.

The Salvation Army's quota of summer campers will be about 4000, it was declared at the offices of that organization here. This number includes chiefly children, although in a few exceptional instances provisions are made for mothers. The Salvation Army has its largest camps at Long Branch, N. J., and at Star Lake, N. J. Children from the east side of Manhattan, from Brooklyn and from the Bronx, spend from 10 days to three months at these camps.

Settlement Sends About 2000

Henry Street Settlement is sending nearly 2000 children to camp this year, in addition to providing one-day outings for hundreds of others.

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Children are "distributed" at Camp Henry, Mahopoe Falls, N. Y.; Echo Hills Farm, N. Y., and a camp at Clinton, Conn., which was given to the settlement by Arthur Stewart. The secretary of this settlement, Mrs. Stella Koenig, declared that the purpose of the Henry Street Settlement camps is not so much

AMERICAN PRESS HIGHLY PRAISED BY BULGARIAN

Statesman Returns Amazed
at Progress Seen in Poli-
tics and the Churches

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—Stoyan Omarchevsky, former Minister of Education in the Cabinet of Alexander Stambulsky, the famous leader of the Bulgarian Peasant Party, after returning from a three months' visit to America, where he spoke on "The Bulgarian Educational System" at Teachers' College, New York City, has just described his impressions of the United States in a three-hour speech before a large audience in Sofia's largest theater.

According to his account, Mr. Omarchevsky was most impressed by America's schools, churches and press. He emphasized the enormous sums spent on schools in the United States and the practical character of the education given. He marveled at the wonderful equipment of the American universities. He was surprised by the tireless and extensive activity of the American churches and at the enormous influence they exert on public life.

He said that while there are only two political parties, instead of a dozen as in Bulgaria, any group of earnest people was able to bring its special social, political and religious views to bear on public opinion by means of organizations, lectures, pulpits and press. Such organizations he asserted more or less effectively control the two great political parties. He found that the largest number of them center about the churches.

He was struck by the size of the United States newspapers, by their technical perfection and their enormous circulations, and he was very much pleased by the kind treatment he was given by many American editors.

While Mr. Omarchevsky was in America he organized a committee which raised a large sum of money for the relief of the Bulgarian earthquake sufferers. In his campaign he was very much impressed by the assistance which many persons of prominence freely gave him. He was received by Mr. Rockefeller, who assured him of his interest in Bulgaria and of his intention to give several scholarships to Bulgarian youth, who had suffered in the earthquake areas.

Mr. Omarchevsky came back from America full of inspiration, hope and courage. He feels that he has seen a land where certain great social problems are on the way to solution.

AGENDA OF TELEGRAPH MEETING DISCUSSED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A group of American delegates to the International Telegraph Conference, which will open in Brussels on Sept. 10, have just held a preliminary meeting here to discuss matters on the conference agenda. The American group will be headed by Maj. William F. Friedman, chief of the code and cipher section of the Signal Corps of the War Department.

The so-called Cortina report, according to Major Friedman, is one of the most important matters before the conference. If adopted it would eliminate the use of 10-letter words in cable codes, and confine the codes to five-letter words. This action, according to Major Friedman, together with the contemplated increase in rates on five-letter code words, would increase tolls about 15 per cent for the large users of cable service. Small cable users would be practically unaffected by the change, he said.

HONDURAN BORDER COMMISSION BUSY

MANAGUA, Nic. (P)—Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Russell, U. S. M. C., is accompanying a commission of two Nicaraguans, one a Liberal and one a Conservative, which is working

along the Honduran side of the border in an effort to repatriate a number of indigent Nicaraguans. It is estimated that 500 to 1200 of these have been driven from their homes by rebel depredations in the Province of Nueva Segovia.

Permission to send the commission into Honduras was obtained from the Honduran Government through the American legation in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Government provided \$15,000 to furnish food and clothing for the people until they could be returned to their homes.

Munson Considers New Act Help to American Marine

Nine Ships Are Being Built
as Result of This Year's
Legislation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The position of American shipping has been greatly strengthened through the Merchants Marine Act passed by Congress this year, according to Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson Steamship Line and one of the leading operators of American flag vessels.

Mr. Munson, in a statement recently issued, disclosed that nine vessels are definitely projected and two others are being considered as the result of the construction loan fund and mail contract provisions of the new legislation. Four of the new steamships will enter the Mediterranean and Black Sea trades, Mr. Munson said. Three will go into the "round-the-world" service of the Dollar Line. The others are still a matter of "private information."

"The fact that these ships are now definitely planned for," said Mr. Munson, "and that three-quarters of the money will be borrowed from the construction loan fund goes to prove that the bill has already proven a stimulant to the building of new and improved type of ships."

"The balance of the money for the building of these ships must come either from the private resources of the particular company which is going to build them or by financing by bankers in American markets. The latter probably will be the case, and that means that the American public is going to gradually become investors in sound maritime securities. This, I believe, is going to be a very good thing, as England's success, as a maritime nation is particularly due to the fact that almost all classes of her population are and have been interested in maritime securities."

"The effect upon American shipbuilders is going to be a healthy one. The best shipbuilders will begin to feel the effect of it first and the others later. American ships are, as a rule, very well designed and built, and a distinct advance is made with the building of each new vessel. These new vessels tend to increase the confidence of the American public in American ships and shipowners, and this confidence is reflected in the desire to travel by American ships."

Mr. Munson expressed the opinion that the Government would gradually leave the shipping business and that the Shipping Board would become a regulatory and quasi-judicial body, to approve rate agreements and to keep these agreements between companies in line with the Government's policy.

MEN OF MELBOURNE BUILD WAR MEMORIAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Work has been begun on the Shrine of Remembrance, Victoria's National Memorial to its men who fell in the war. Vaughan & Lodge Brothers, of Melbourne obtained the contract at £153,886 (\$769,430) and the statutory will cost another \$25,000 (\$125,000). All the members of the successful firm are returned soldiers, and it is their intention to obtain all the labor through the employment bureau of Anzac House, the Victorian headquarters of the Returned Sailors' Soldiers' and Nurses' League. All the men so far employed are former service men, and the work comes at a particularly acceptable time, for there is much unemployment in the winter months, and many of the former soldiers now helping to raise the Shrine had been out of work for weeks.

The Odeon, Carthage, Where the Pythian Games Took Place



Ruins of Amphitheater Near the Wayside Station of Maalaka, Tunisia. Under the Ruins of the Roman Town Sleep the Vestiges of Phoenician Carthage of Ancient Glory.

Quiet of Browsing Sheep Enfold the Hills of Ancient Carthage

Scattered Amid Summer Grasses of Tunis and in
Near-By Museum Are Relics of Many Civilizations
Which Flourished on Site of Hannibal's City

SHEEP, under the care of an Arab shepherd, browsing on the slopes of the site of historic Carthage, amid the ruins of an ancient Roman amphitheater, contribute toward a most fitting and harmonious composition, not only in the art of arrangement of the picture itself, but in the charm of the thought it produces.

For not only have sheep and their service to human needs been associated with man since before Abraham came up out of Ur, and played a leading part in providing material from which the ancients wove their raiment and rugs, the Romans their togas, the Arabs of today their berris, and the great modern textile factories their modern cloths, but they have also influenced through the idea of the flocks themselves man's ideas in certain symbolism and poetry.

In the distance one looks southward across the Bay of Tunis to mountains which terminate the mighty Atlas as they range along the African coast. In the mid-distance lies the broad stretch of the bay itself. To the right may be

amid the parched grasses of the eumer hillsides, archaeologists have gathered together much of the Roman city erected on that of the Punic one, so as we wander among the ruins and glimpse collections in the splendid near-by museum, we see relics illustrative of the Punic, Roman, early Christian and Crusade periods of Carthage.

As we step from our car we may ascend a spur, known as the Byrsa, which terminates a range of coastal hills overlooking the Mediterranean, immortalized as the site where mighty Carthage rose from the sea, flourished and sank again. Below us the great azure reach of the Mediterranean stretches away in one direction; in the other, the landscape moves and wriggles through the rising heat waves. Near a headland we see the beautiful Sidi bou Said, also the Bey's palace; and still further a group of Arab habitations.

"Open Sesame" Into the Hillside
On the Byrsa, where we now stand, which is seen in the picture rising to the left, the Phoenicians, 28 centuries ago, erected their first fortress about which sprang up their mighty city. Here, too, nearly 13 centuries A. D., the courageous Louis IX of France, during a crusade against Tunis, spread his camp over the fallen stones of Carthage.

But a great surprise awaits the

visitor to Carthage, when from the heated hillside over which the hot breezes blow, he enters a door which passes one practically into the hill. Through this open sesame, one is ushered into a huge stone structure comprising several enormous cisterns. "Yes, they are Roman," your guide will tell you—and even

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From time immemorial sheep have symbolized innocence, purity and trust; while from the most ancient of times, even from before the shepherd boy David, to and since the time when shepherds watched their flocks by night and the glory of the Lord shone around as the star of Bethlehem indicated the birth place of the Good Shepherd, the shepherd has stood for the symbol of protection, helpfulness and guidance along and into paths of peace. And so with all peoples the shepherd and his flock have been synonymous with the idea of mutual understanding and harmony.

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Chicago is going to have a re-assessment of real estate, ordered by the State Tax Commission in response to protests against inequalities, but it is going to cost "big money."
The Board of Assessors say it will take just \$1,236,000 of the taxpayers' money to do the job again. Supervisors at \$50 a day and land value experts at \$35 a day are impressive items in the estimates.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Out With the Drift-Net

By MABEL S. MERRILL

THE four young Walkers, standing by the rail, stared into the darkness as the American yacht went dipping over the swells toward the unseen land beyond.

"Just think," breathed Mavis, "we're coming to the coast of Norway! Doesn't it seem like a fairy tale or a bit of ancient Norse poetry?"

"Wait till you see what it's like," advised her older brother Charles. "Some things I've read about. It didn't sound much like poetry. And remember, however slow it is, we have to stay here a while."

"That's what I'm afraid of—it's being slow," confessed Lee, the younger brother. "I can't stand a place where there's nothing doing."

"Oh, we shall find fun enough to get along with," cried Sigrid, the smallest of the four. "Don't we always? Besides, I want to see our Norwegian aunt. Do you remember that lovely embroidered handkerchief she sent me because I was named for her?"

Mr. Kershaw, the owner of the yacht, came along at that moment and paused to speak to them. The yacht was going up the coast to a summer resort while the young Walkers were bound for their uncle's home at Brekkestø, a little country village somewhere in that darkness to landward. The young folks had been wondering how Mr. Kershaw meant to get them there. Having kindly brought them all the way from the United States in his yacht, he couldn't be expected to bother with them much longer.

"A boat is coming out to bring me a pilot," he told them. "Your uncle is coming with him and you are to go back in the boat, leaving the pilot here."

The Pilot's Boat

This was interesting, at least, and the young folks looked eagerly down at the pilot's boat as it came alongside. In two minutes the flurry of thanks and good-bys was over and they were down in the boat, shyly inspecting their uncle, who looked back at them with kindly twinkling eyes. Uncle Charles was an American but he had married a Norwegian lady years ago and had lived in Norway so long that he was a stranger to his nephews and nieces.

"I don't think it is going to be hard to get acquainted with you, Uncle Charles," burst out Sigrid, who smiled at her. "We all think it was fine of you to invite us for a whole year when Mother and Father had to go to Brazil. Daddy said you could stand us if anybody could."

This speech broke the ice, as Sigrid's speeches were apt to do, and they turned to look at their surroundings. They were making their way through a wilderness of lights that rose and fell like flickering stars on the dark water.

"It's the mackerel boats," explained Uncle Charles. "They are out with the drift-nets like this every night now."

The pilot's boat was in charge of a big drift-net that Uncle Charles said was only in his native tongue. He seemed to be looking out for something as they passed the dark shapes of the bigger boats.

"That man is the skipper, Oberg, and he is anxious about his son, Peter," Uncle Charles informed the young folks. "Peter went out to help another neighbor, Skatting, and his son Thure, who is not very big. But someone coming ashore just as they were told that Skatting and Thure had gone to help another fisherman who had got into trouble with his net and so Peter has been left all alone on Skatting's fishing smack."

At that moment neighbor Oberg raised a mighty yell which brought somebody to the rail of a big mackerel boat close by. Over the row of lights that hung from a sort of davit below the rail the face of a tall strong fellow of 15 or 16 looked down at the passers-by. This, it seemed, was Peter Oberg, who only laughed at his father's anxious face.

Peter Oberg

"Don't let Dad worry about me, Mr. Walker," the lad said in excellent English to Uncle Charles. "I'm all right."

"I don't know about that, Peter," retorted Uncle Charles. "It's a big boat for one boy to handle. Suppose something happened between Skatting and Thure got back? In that case you might be badly in need of more than one pair of hands."

"Lee and I have got two pairs between us," the younger Charles broke in eagerly. "Let us go and help him, Uncle Peter can tell us what to do. We know a little about boats, anyway."

Uncle Charles thought a moment and then nodded. "Likely as not it will be just drifting all night. Still, Neighbor Oberg has a right to know that Peter has somebody with him. Besides, Skatting and his son will be back as soon as they have put the other fellow's net to rights. Up with you, then."

Charles and Lee mounted to the deck of the fishing boat by means of the rope ladder Peter dropped over the side for them. In a few minutes the pilot boat, with Uncle Charles, neighbor Oberg and the two little boys, had vanished in the night.

"Say, this is great," began Lee, looking about him by the flicker of the lights. "Why have you taken in the mainsail and foresail, Peter, and how can you keep moving just the same? I don't hear any engine."

"Because there isn't any," answered Peter. "It is the drift-net that is dragging us along. It moves with the current and it is pretty swift here."

"Where is it dragging us to?" asked Lee a little blankly, and then he jumped as a tremendous roar close by seemed to shake the deck under their feet.

"That's the warning shell. Somebody has seen a steamer coming a little too near and so he sounds a warning—like this."

From a corner of the deck Peter picked up a huge shell with the tip of it broken away. The blast he drew from it made both boys fall back in sheer amazement. They heard the warning shell more than once as they went drifting on. The hours began to drag and Skat-

ing and his son did not come back. There was nothing the boys could do except keep Peter company.

They peered over the rail, hoping to get a glimpse of the net that was drawing them along. It seemed as if some underwater monster had laid hold of them and was doing what it liked with that heavy boat.

"Can you tell whether there are any fish in the net right now?" asked Charles.

Peter shook his head. "No, but I hope Skatting will make a good haul. He is very poor and in debt for this boat. He has been drifting for three nights without getting anything."

"Shouldn't he be coming back by this time?" asked Charles.

"He should—yes, but I suppose he has lost us in the dark," was Peter's calm answer as he went forward to see about something.

Left alone, Charles and Lee stood wondering if Peter would be able to get the smack ashore in the morning in case Skatting and Thure did not come back at all. Their uneasy musings were broken by a faint light from the darkness below. It was a small voice and what it said was "Help!"

Peter had disappeared somewhere below and evidently he had not heard the cry. The rope ladder was still hanging over the side and Charles went down without waiting for an answer. He saw a small boat, battered against the side of the larger craft and in the water the round wet head of a small boy was bobbing about.

"Is that you, Peter Oberg?" asked the castaway disgustedly. "I'm in the net. Help me out and don't stand there grinning. I know you're grinning, though I can't see you."

Luckily Charles was very much at home in the water, and he soon succeeded in rescuing the little fellow. He handed him over to Lee, who had come down the ladder to help. Per reappeared as they came on deck. "Hello, Thure," he exclaimed, "how did you get here?"

"In my own boat," was the sulky answer. "I came on ahead of my father, and I was trying to see if there were any fish in the net. Some times you can tell if you look hard enough and they are jumping around. Well, I fell overboard. Now laugh, Peter Oberg, if it makes you happy."

Thure's pride was so hurt by the accident that they had not the heart to tease him. The elder Skatting, who presently arrived in another small boat, came on board in silence and they drifted on again hour after hour. The fisherman was plainly much discouraged. His face was drawn and weary when at dawn he came to tell Peter that the net, after another whole night of drifting, was empty.

Peter looked very serious himself as he joined Charles and Lee at the after rail.

"This is pretty hard on Skatting," whispered Peter. "He thinks he is down and out and there is no use in trying. But I've thought of something if you fellows will come and help. Skatting has a net set over behind the last skerry—Island, you know—and he won't go near it. He watches the wrinkle on the water to tell where the mackerel are and he says they don't go over that way, so it's no use to look at the net. All right."

"That's all right," said Peter, "but I don't want to look at the net. All right."

At that moment neighbor Oberg raised a mighty yell which brought somebody to the rail of a big mackerel boat close by. Over the row of lights that hung from a sort of davit below the rail the face of a tall strong fellow of 15 or 16 looked down at the passers-by. This, it seemed, was Peter Oberg, who only laughed at his father's anxious face.

Peter Oberg

"Don't let Dad worry about me, Mr. Walker," the lad said in excellent English to Uncle Charles. "I'm all right."

"I don't know about that, Peter," retorted Uncle Charles. "It's a big boat for one boy to handle. Suppose something happened between Skatting and Thure got back? In that case you might be badly in need of more than one pair of hands."

"Lee and I have got two pairs between us," the younger Charles broke in eagerly. "Let us go and help him, Uncle Peter can tell us what to do. We know a little about boats, anyway."

Uncle Charles thought a moment and then nodded. "Likely as not it will be just drifting all night. Still, Neighbor Oberg has a right to know that Peter has somebody with him. Besides, Skatting and his son will be back as soon as they have put the other fellow's net to rights. Up with you, then."

Charles and Lee mounted to the deck of the fishing boat by means of the rope ladder Peter dropped over the side for them. In a few minutes the pilot boat, with Uncle Charles, neighbor Oberg and the two little boys, had vanished in the night.

"Say, this is great," began Lee, looking about him by the flicker of the lights. "Why have you taken in the mainsail and foresail, Peter, and how can you keep moving just the same? I don't hear any engine."

"Because there isn't any," answered Peter. "It is the drift-net that is dragging us along. It moves with the current and it is pretty swift here."

"Where is it dragging us to?" asked Lee a little blankly, and then he jumped as a tremendous roar close by seemed to shake the deck under their feet.

"That's the warning shell. Somebody has seen a steamer coming a little too near and so he sounds a warning—like this."

From a corner of the deck Peter picked up a huge shell with the tip of it broken away. The blast he drew from it made both boys fall back in sheer amazement. They heard the warning shell more than once as they went drifting on. The hours began to drag and Skat-



"Luckily Charles Was Very Much at Home in the Water and He Soon Succeeded in Rescuing the Little Fellow."

the same, it might be full of fish, this minute. Will you come with me to find out? I can't lift that big net by myself."

The boys agreed promptly. They were drawing in to shore now and the smack would be tied up till evening.

Once on shore, Peter borrowed a stout motorboat and two smaller boats, like dories, to tow behind. Then, without saying a word to Skatting, they were off to the net. It was a thrilling race in the gray dawn over the heavy seas to the outermost island. When they reached that net set in the deep water the two American boys found that it was much like those they had often helped to pull near their summer home on the Maine coast.

They tied the dories to the net and pulled up the meshes little by little. To their delight it was full of silver fish. It was a heavy task for three lads, but they managed it. At the right moment up came the load of mackerel and over it went into the two dories, filling them almost to the brim.

"It will be worth all our trouble to watch Neighbor Skatting's face when he sees this catch," said Peter, his own face shining as they sped shoreward with the two loaded dories in tow.

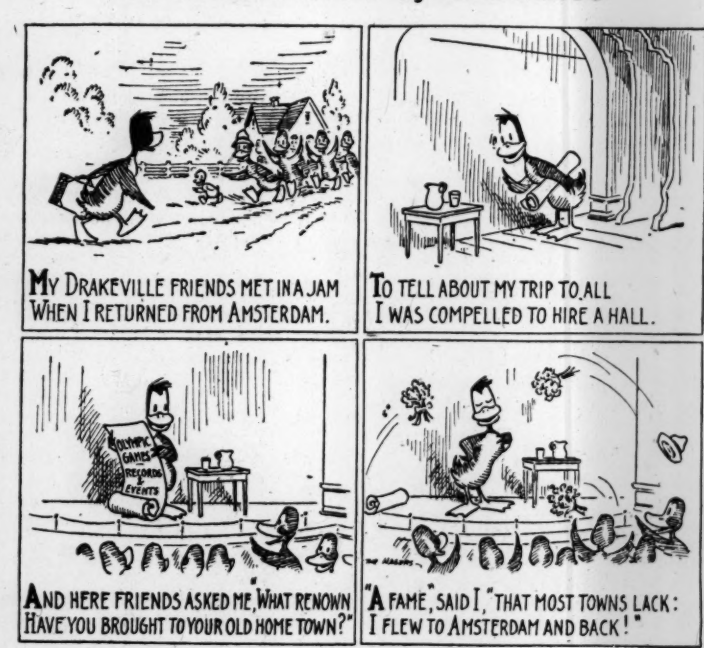
Half an hour later the three boys were making their way along a path among the rocks toward two little houses that stood side by side in a hollow. Each house had a strip of flower garden around it, and in one of the doorways stood Mavis and Sigrid. An agreeable odor of ham, eggs and boiling chocolate came from the kitchen where Aunt Sigrid was getting breakfast.

"I live in that other house," announced Peter, "and I'm not going to give you fellows time to be as homesick as I was the first time I went to the States."

"No danger, at this rate," laughed Charles, and Lee added:

"What we like is a place where there is something doing, and seems to me we've got it here."

The Adventures of Waddles



MY DRAKEVILLE FRIENDS MET ME IN A JAM WHEN I RETURNED FROM AMSTERDAM.

TO TELL ABOUT MY TRIP TO ALL I WAS COMPELLED TO HIRE A HALL.

AND HERE FRIENDS ASKED ME WHAT REASON I HAD FOR BRINGING YOUR OLD HOME TOWN?

A FAME, SAID I, THAT MOST TOWNS LACK: I FLEW TO AMSTERDAM BACK!

THE RIGHT POSITION FOR floating on the back with a natural float is well balanced, is the "correct position," position, only lying down. Stand first with the line of the spine perfectly straight and crowned squarely by the head so that a book held on the top of the head will balance. Now apply this perfect posture position lying down, arms held out to the sides at right angles to the body and feet together. The water should come right around the edge of an aviator's bathing-cap.

The second water law is buoyancy. To increase our buoyancy we should always take deep breaths—remembering to breathe the right way, not up and down but in and out from the sides as a fish breathes. We must be perfectly relaxed, both to breathe deeply or to keep the floating position, which the slightest tension breaks.

The third water law is a very simple but important one—the law of resistance. It is great help in keeping up, even when we do know how to float, or in moving through the water to make oars of our arms or propellers of our legs. The rule is: Whenever we push the water we go the opposite way. If we want to come up we push down. If we pull the water back we go forward. So we can stand straight up in the water simply by pushing our hands down continuously as soon as we begin to sink ever so little. Or we can do the same thing with our feet, which is called "treading water."

And now for the very simple movements which you are going to

use in the water as soon as you have held the right floating position with your friend's help and feel that the water is really holding you up as it always wants to do. The moment you add these movements to the floating canoe it is just like beginning to paddle—you begin to use the water as soon as you have held the right floating position with your friend's help and feel that the water is really holding you up as it always wants to do. The moment you add these movements to the floating canoe it is just like beginning to paddle—you begin to use the water as soon as you have held the right floating position with your friend's help and feel that the water is really holding you up as it always wants to do. The moment you add these movements to the floating canoe it is just like beginning to paddle—you begin to use the water as soon as you have held the right floating position with your friend's help and feel that the water is really holding you up as it always wants to do. 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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Yale Glee Club in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London
 WHEN the 57 singers of the Yale University Glee Club and their conductor, Marling, came to the platform of Queen's Hall on the evening of July 19, they did so with the air of men who mean business. They had only sung their opening song—"Mother of Men," by Seth Bingham—when they made it apparent that their kind of business was to sing as well as they possibly could. They made it even more apparent as the program progressed. Then they became at their ease. Where at first their style was so precise that they might have been singing with "eyes front" while they executed a musical-military evolution, they presently lost that little self-consciousness and evinced a spontaneous fellowship that was first-rate ensemble and established a friendly rapport with the audience.

Vocal Material Good

Big voices are more common than this precious asset. However, the Yale vocal material is good, too, above the average. Firm, manly, attractive voices, and among them some admirable tenors. Lancelot P. Ross is quite exceptionally good, and his solos, as well as those of Noah Swayne, the bass, were among the special pleasures of the evening. Charles Kullmann, another tenor, has also a good voice, but sings with a vibrato, and has less interpretive refinement.

Apart from genuine solos it is not a club in which one picks out individual efforts. The singers blend and balance too well. Their attack, unity of pitch, chording, flexibility and variety are all too good, is their dictum. This is so clear that for the most part the book of words provided was unnecessary. Over dynamics and timbre the club exercises an almost fastidious refinement. They specialize in soft singing. When necessary they can develop full-toned fortissimo; it has not the tremendous resonance producible by Slav voices, but it may truly be said that, like the lover in Shakespeare, they can sing both high and low. In short, they are a choir with plenty of "pep," and plenty of pianissimos.

Program Musically Light

Musically the program was light, but mostly light things of the best type. "Sylvia," by Speaks, was an unfortunate exception. However, two works in the group headed "Religious" were fine, strong, serious music and provided a fine contrast to the choir's attainments. These were the Ave Maria by Vittoria and the seventeenth century melody, "Ye Watchers and Ye Holy Ones," arranged by A. Davidson. Just the things over which a stunting, superficial choir would go to pieces, but which the Yale men sang as they should be sung, achieving beautiful results.

A group of folk songs contained two that were singularly attractive in their arrangements by Selim Palmgren and Marshall Bartholomew, viz., the "Summer Evening" and "Pretty Saro." Something of their charm was due also to the delightful singing of Lancelot Ross in the tenor solos. He had a real gift for work of this type, and sings with a beguiling simplicity. Similarly, the Negro spirituals were given at the Cincinnati Zoo, and due in large measure to Noah Swayne's interpretation of the solos. A group of sea shanties made a big popular hit, and the plantation songs sung by a double quartet be-

came almost double in numbers by reason of the encores. Altogether there was but one regret about this concert—a regret that it is the only public concert given this season by the Yale University Glee Club in London.
 M. M. S.

Plans of Stratford Memorial Theater

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Stratford on Avon
 ACROSS the breakfast table, on the terrace of his beautiful home, "The Hill," overlooking the Avon Valley, and one of those embowered landscapes of a serenely intimate beauty, such as England shows to perfection, I had a talk with Mr. Flower, the chairman of the Memorial Theater Trustees, concerning the present state of affairs in Stratford, and their plans for the future.

Mr. Flower has recently returned from a visit to Berlin and other towns, where, with Miss Scott—the architect responsible for the chosen design for the new theater—and one of her partners, he has been studying the designs of various European playhouses. They have devoted special attention to the latest devices for handling scenery and sets, the use of a "trailing stage," and so forth, with a view to fitting the theater with, or to make it suitable for the addition, at any time, of such mechanical aids as may have been found to stand the test of actual experience—all this, if possible, without substantially exceeding the amount originally set down, as the maximum that may be spent upon the theater.

First and last, of course, it is to the individual players that every management must look; and now that arrangements have been made for an autumn tour of Canada and the United States, leaving England in September next—an undertaking that should pay its way, despite the heavy cost of transport—the committee hope, in the future, to be able to engage players on a yearly, or out longer contract, thus preserving the company's autumn disbandment and reassembly in the following spring. They hope also to establish a secondary company for touring the smaller towns, and for supplementing the seniors, in cases of individual emergency.

Multitudinous inquiries are made by visitors concerning the date at which the new Stratford Theater may be actually put in hand, and Mr. Flower and his colleagues are, naturally, eager to minimize delay; but the chosen plans have yet to be finally altered and approved, working drawings to be got out and tenders to be obtained, before the building can be commenced. The opening ceremony, therefore, is still a long way ahead.

P. A.

Rockport Art Association

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Rockport, Mass.
 THE Rockport Art Association is holding its exhibition at Murray Hall, on Jewett Street, until Sept. 4. Jewett Street is hard to find, but once it is located it is so quaint and charming that one hesitates to leave it and go indoors. It winds along between delightful old houses surrounded by gay flower beds, and is presided over by a slender white steeple.

The lighting of Murray Hall is not ideal and the pictures rather suffer, but many of the good things refuse to be obscured. Of the 70 exhibits a number stand out. Among them are W. Lester Stevens' fine "Morning Light," a coast scene of power and beauty, in which a path of light strikes across the water and strikes the tops of rocks in the immediate foreground; Richard A. Holberg's "The Harbor," a lively composition of a lobsterman, his lobster boat, sea gulls and buildings, and Eric Hudson's "Monhegan Boats" tossing on a deep blue sea.

Antonio Cirino's "Fox" is a good canvas of ships at rest. Similar in subject but seen quite differently is



Painting by Edward Volkert in the Guildford (Conn.) Exhibition.

On Record

ADHERENTS of chamber music should discover with pleasure two famous quintets now listed through the Victor company. Schumann's exquisite work in E flat major for piano and string quartet and Brahms's in F minor are now available in excellent performances. In each instance, the Pianozley Quartet has made the recording, with the assistance, in the Schumann, of Ossip Gabrilowitch, and in the Brahms of Harold Bauer.

On hearing these two works in succession, comparisons are inevitable, comparisons of musical content

rather than of performance. The warmth and the glamour of Schumann's vibrant work cannot be gained, nor can the occasional scholarlyness of the Brahmsian measures be denied. Each, in its sphere, is superbly written and each will attract many listeners. If the present writer inclines toward the lustrous glow of Schumann, that is merely a matter of taste. Brahmsian enthusiasts will find as much to admire in their hero's work.

Harold Bauer and the Pianozleys contrive a flexible, even at times brittle, one for their ensemble in the first movement of the Brahms. This Allegro non troppo is full of the tenuous intricacy, the closely woven fabric of which Brahms was a master. It is a polyphonic in the manner of Brahms in his more elaborate moods, but through the scholarlyness there is discernible a genuinely human feeling. The slow movement sustains a gentle, reflective mood set in sharp contrast by the incisively marked rhythms and the deep sonorities of the Scherzo which follows. The music here is stirringly martial, and is played with vigor and zest. The Finale skillfully mingles the polyphonic intricacies of the first movement with the rhythmic vigor of the Scherzo and the brisk vigor of the Andante, the brisk vigor of the Scherzo and a brilliance quite its own. Bauer and the Pianozleys bring power and fervor to their performance, and added the finishing touch to a really delightful performance.

The second program was not so fortunately effected. Casella essayed to do the Brandenburg Concerto No. 1, by Bach, and his own "Scarlattiana," a divertimento for piano and 32 instruments on themes by D. Scarlatti. These called for the pianist-conductor-composer to work actively in the first two mentioned capacities. Honesty forbids high praise for the pianist's conductorship in these instances, for at times it was pretty much each man for himself. On the other hand, the conductor's pianism was crisp and well sounding, and "Scarlattiana" with the composer at the piano and another conductor in the stand would have fared considerably better.

The latter half of this program was highly flavored by the modernists. We heard Honegger's lovely Pastoral of Ede, and "Pacific 231"—not so lovely, but very effectively played. No. "231" seems to be run on frequent schedule at Los Angeles, and is now received like an "old timer." The Stravinsky "Petrouchka" Suite had an authoritative reading based on a sympathy for the brand of composition which is making so many for its own, and yet has not completely won the crowd by any means. At Casella's third concert interest centered on the soloist, Nicolas Ochi-Albi, a young cellist of the orchestra, who won the verdict of the Bowl Audition Committee over quite a number of contestants and was the first of four local artists chosen to appear this summer. Ochi-Albi has an engaging tone and good style. His extra number by Popper was actually more effective than the Saint-Saëns Concerto, which was not the type for such great space and did not fill it. These young artists would be wise were they to consult seasoned performers before committing themselves to a work that will not "go over" with mass audiences. Ochi-Albi's number by Popper was actually more effective than the Saint-Saëns Concerto, which was not the type for such great space and did not fill it.

C. S. B.

Sport and Travel in the Highlands of Tibet, by Sir Henry Hayden and Cesar Cosson (London: Cobden-Sanderson, 21s. net) is a fascinating book about the "forbidden land" of the Lamas. Sir Henry Hayden was a geologist to the Tibet Frontier Commission of 1904—the mission which broke down the seemingly impenetrable barrier between India and Tibet. Two decades later the Government wanted the services of a geologist and he re-entered Tibet as the guest of the Government. He was accompanied by his mountain-climbing friend, Cesar Cosson. Sir Henry wrote the book largely from the diary of his colleague.

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At Hollywood Bowl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Los Angeles
GENERALLY speaking, Alfredo Casella, conductor during the fourth week of the Hollywood Bowl season, gave a good account of himself. Casella will not go on record as one of the brilliant conductors at the Bowl, but he managed to sustain interest so that the attendance at the four concerts for which he was responsible did not fall below expectations.

Like all instrumental-virtuoso conductors, Casella sets himself a "high test" task when he undertakes to excel along two lines of performance and at the same time keep writing music. His first program went smoothly enough from the "Roman Carnival," by Berlioz, through the Beethoven Seventh Symphony and Rossini's "La Cenerentola" overture, to the conductor's Ballet Suite, "La Giarra." In this suite, beginning with a prelude and folk dance, followed by six short, colorful musical illustrations of the story, Casella showed himself to be a writer of talent abetted by real schooling. One of the most advantageous effects was obtained by the introduction of a picturesque peasant song sung by Dr. Carl Omeron, tenor, who disclosed a delicious sense of buffoonery which did not mar his usual beauty of tone, and added the finishing touch to a really delightful performance.

The second program was not so fortunately effected. Casella essayed to do the Brandenburg Concerto No. 1, by Bach, and his own "Scarlattiana," a divertimento for piano and 32 instruments on themes by D. Scarlatti. These called for the pianist-conductor-composer to work actively in the first two mentioned capacities. Honesty forbids high praise for the pianist's conductorship in these instances, for at times it was pretty much each man for himself. On the other hand, the conductor's pianism was crisp and well sounding, and "Scarlattiana" with the composer at the piano and another conductor in the stand would have fared considerably better.

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Music in Australia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Victoria—The largest opera company that has ever visited Australia is now performing in Sydney. During eight weeks in Melbourne the company gave from 8 to 10 performances a week, and played to 200,000 people. "Aida," which was magnificently staged, was performed 11 times, and "Turandot," which had not previously been heard here, seven.

The presentation of the operas has been on an unprecedentedly lavish scale. The company includes a number of La Scala artists, several of whom are known in America and London. Arangi Lombardi, who appeared in "Aida" and "Turandot," is a dramatic soprano of outstanding excellence. She is possessed of a voice that is opulent and of beautiful quality and uses it with unerring artistry. A fine tenor who appeared in these operas and "L'Amore dei Tre Re," presented in Melbourne for the first time in Australia, is Francesco Merli. Toti Dal Monte has improved considerably since her first visit to this country both in style and the management of her voice. She is again immensely popular in coloratura soprano roles, a new one for her in this country being Maria in "The Daughter of the Regiment," which she sang first with the Chicago Opera Company. When the company returns to Melbourne in September Dal Monte will sing in Mascagni's "Lodoletta," another opera new to Australia, and she will be associated with Angelo Minghetti, a tenor who is well known in America and has an American wife who has also sung in opera.

Very popular in Melbourne was Massenet's "Thais." The Australian heroine, John Brownlee, sang magnificently in the role of Thais. He was released from the Paris Opera in order to visit his native country and sing with the Williamson-Melba Company. Dame Nellie Melba, who has been in Australia, her native country, for nearly two years, has announced her intention of going abroad again in September. She will sing in "La Bohème" with the Williamson-Melba Company before she departs for Europe and also will give a few concerts. It is unlikely that Melba will sing while abroad.

Winnipeg

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"Marouf" at Ravinia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Chicago
THE first Chicago performance of "Marouf," the Cobbler of Cairo, and Tito Schipa's initial appearance of the summer were among recent events in Ravinia Opera. The work of Henri Rabaud, who was for a time conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, after Dr. Karl Muck gave over his leadership of it, "Marouf" was first sung in Paris, at the Opéra-Comique, in 1914. In Chicago it seemed to have been mounted under ideal circumstances: its wealth of fantasy, its unflagging inventiveness, its colorfulness and its indifference to "problems" are appropriate to a fairy-tale drawn by Lucien Népoty from "The Thousand and One Nights," and the fairy tale itself is perfect entertainment for Mr. Louis Eckstein's summer audiences. Rabaud's score, while almost literally picturesque, has not the profile of an insistent individuality. But his charm is the charm of easy culture, a matter which can become quite important at Ravinia.

Above all, the opera, as cast by Mr. Eckstein, calls upon some favorite singers to disport themselves in moods and guises quite contrary to those the familiar repertoire permits them. Mario Chamlee, who ordinarily sings in Italian, "Marouf," or "Cavalleria Rusticana," and may descend only to a stereotyped style of comedy in "Fra Diavolo," has in Marouf a title role of the most egregious sort.

Mr. Chamlee filled his impersonation of the mercurial cobbler with the most genial sort of good humor, and the large audience was delighted to see and hear him in a rôle which gives his plentiful natural gifts an unusually amusing second-hand appeal. Mme. Yvonne Gall lent her talent without stint to the pleasures of the part of the Princess Saamechidine. Without seeking to emphasize the Oriental, the expert Parisian soprano nevertheless obtained from the rôle a full measure of womanliness and charm.

Musically, the performance went with great smoothness under Louis Hasselman's leadership. Even the chorus was not to be dismayed by the wealth of augmented seconds and other inoperative intervals in a score full of Oriental atmosphere. That the opera was accepted as a conspicuous success was due largely to the interesting production it had, though Mr. Eckstein must have credit for seeing that the work was capable of such a mounting and that it would appeal especially to his patrons. Even Mr. Eckstein, however, may not have foreseen how much the public would like it.

Tito Schipa's singing is not surpassed for refinement of workmanship. His repertoire confines him, for the most part, to the Italian operas of the old school, operas in which beauty of style is paramount, no matter how regularly Mr. Schipa shows his head of style to have some fundamental fidelity to the accents of human feeling, for the cardinal phases of which he has so clear and eloquent a mode of expression. Once in a while he gives "Manon" or "Roméo and Juliet," or even "Werther," to sing, and he apparently enjoys these excursions into perfumed romance. For the most part, however, he is imprisoned in the more stately and patrician repertoire.

His Ravinia appearance was made in "L'Elisir d'Amore," which Mr. Schipa, alone of singers, has kept alive since Caruso abandoned the rôle of Nemorino. His method with which America is acquainted, and of which he has recently sung here, differs from Caruso's. He has not so lavish a tone at his command, but he has an innate elegance of address which he holds up like a spotless mirror to the past. Mr. Schipa is the master of the style he employs, not alone its servant. His understanding of it seems spontaneous, though it may have been acquired with labor. At any rate, he upholds the purest standard in singing with which America is acquainted, and at the same time is one of the greatest favorites with the lay public. His performance was delightful, abundant in humor and in pathos, and rejoicing in an ease of workmanship which lent all he sang and did the air of unpremeditated facility.

Miss Florence Macbeth sang the rôle of Adina accurately, at least; Mario Basile, as Mr. Schipa's bullying rival, in uniform, went more deeply into the matter of characterization than the other, he wooed and handled a very perplexing vocal

part commendably, if not with innate sympathy. Vittorio Trevisan had in Dr. Dulcamara one of his least familiar, but most enjoyable buffo parts, and gave it a memorable performance. Gennaro Papi conducted Donizetti's aged but beautifully written score most amiably. Giovanni Martinelli, one of the greatest of Ravinia favorites, made his final appearance of the season in a repetition of "Fedora." Edward Johnson has been vigorously applauded for his first Ravinia performance in "Andrea Chénier," an opera in which he appeared at the Auditorium some years ago; he has also sung Radames in his first "Aida" performance in this vicinity.

Los Angeles Art Shows

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—Art showings in Los Angeles continue unabated during the summer months. Pasadena artists are represented at the State Building at Exposition Park. "A Day in Ober," by F. Carl Smith, is a charming bit of autumn scenery, as are also the pictures by Jean Mannheim, Benjamin Brown, Antoinette DeForest Merwin and Orrin A. White. Wallace DeWolf's "Calico Mountain" is powerful in its sunlit glory. Harold Gaze shows "Star to the Rescue," which is similar to an East Indian miniature in design, technique and color. Other artists represented are Clara G. Force, Franz A. Bischoff, Arthur Winkler, Grace Vollmer, showing one of her many floral pieces, W. Galen Doss and Frederick Zimmerman.

Paintings by Kathryn Leighton are being exhibited at the Stendahl Galleries in the Ambassador Hotel. She is a remarkable painter of Indian portraits—very true,

THE HOME FORUM

"My Unhoused Free Condition"

I WAS standing recently in a half-finished house, which was in process of construction for a man whose very name I do not know. The carpenters and masons had left it for the night, so that I had the place entirely to myself—four walls of brick as yet unroofed and un-floored, but with apertures here and there to show where the doors and windows would some day be. The afternoon sunlight came flooding through the large western doorway, gliding every bit of brick and curlew shavings on the ground. An exploratory breeze wandered from room to room as it would have among the boughs of a tree, for it had not yet realized that this was one of those strange inclosures that men build to shut away the out-of-doors.

There is a strange and complex pleasure, at least for me, in wandering about unfinished houses. The odors of brick and mortar, of clean wet sand in the mortar trough and of freshly cut lumber in the beams are delightful in themselves, and so is the mere sight or touch of stone or brick still damp from the trowel; but in addition to all this I have always the pleasurable excitement of making myself at home in every new house that I enter. I move in, imaginatively, and settle down; I spend years and decades there, all in a few moments of reverie. The trees grow tall about me and the ivy swarms up the walls and over the eaves, while I am standing for two minutes beside a window, and see how things would go there for me, on and on, year after year. Here, I say, by this western window that looks out through the oak branches toward the hills, shall be my writing desk, and immediately there rises a glimmering notion of the manuscripts that would grow there. And here in this corner shall be my piano, where the last rays of evening will fall on the page.

How entrancing a certain nocturne of Chopin's was when played by moonlight beside this open window, those languid notes mixing with the murmur of many leaves! And then I go on to find fault with the architect, wondering why there could not have been an open fireplace in every room, and why such a pitiful provision has been made for the shelving of books. But there is usually at least one fireplace, and beside that one I seat myself on a winter night, with Sir Thomas Browne, or some other midnight book in hand, listening to the roar of the wind in my tall staunch chimney.

An unfinished house, not yet affected by human occupancy, has great advantages for the use of fancy. Because it has yet no character of its own, you are at liberty to impose one. Although I am fonder of old houses than most people seem to be, I think that I prefer to explore new ones. They are not filled with memories which the visitor can never hope to guess, but with hopes and expectations upon which one man is as good an authority as another. They do not suggest that one is intruding, as an old house does even when it has been vacant for many years. As one passes from room to room, his thought ranges on into a

future imagined as his own, but in the old house it must grope and stumble backward into a past in which one had no part.

On the particular occasion of which I am speaking, the illusion of my personal ownership and occupancy was for a few minutes so complete that, if the actual owner had appeared just then on the scene, I should have regarded him as an interloper. For this new house was situated in a spot of which I have been fond for a long time—a hill clad with noble oaks, looking out over the blue distances of the White Horse Vale to the South Downs of Berkshire. I have watched the play of light and shade upon those downs so many times from the crest of this hill, and I have listened so long to the wind among the oaks, that the place has seemed to be mine in every important sense. I had loved it as much as anyone can, and had colonized it in fancy. But here had come another man, legally termed the "owner," and without so much as asking my permission had begun to build! Doubtless he had some "legal documents" somewhere to back him up in this, and it may be that he has paid down coin of the realm to warrant him, but what is this to the purpose? The question is, as I take it, whether he can enjoy this place more than I can—whether he can see more glory in the great vale strewn with villages when sunset spreads her purple curtains there, and whether he hears a finer music than I have heard in the rustling of the oaks. If he can do this, then the place should be his, and I should look elsewhere for some humbler beauty more suited to my capacity; but if he cannot, then what is to be said for the legal documents and coin of the realm which merely perpetuate a fraud?

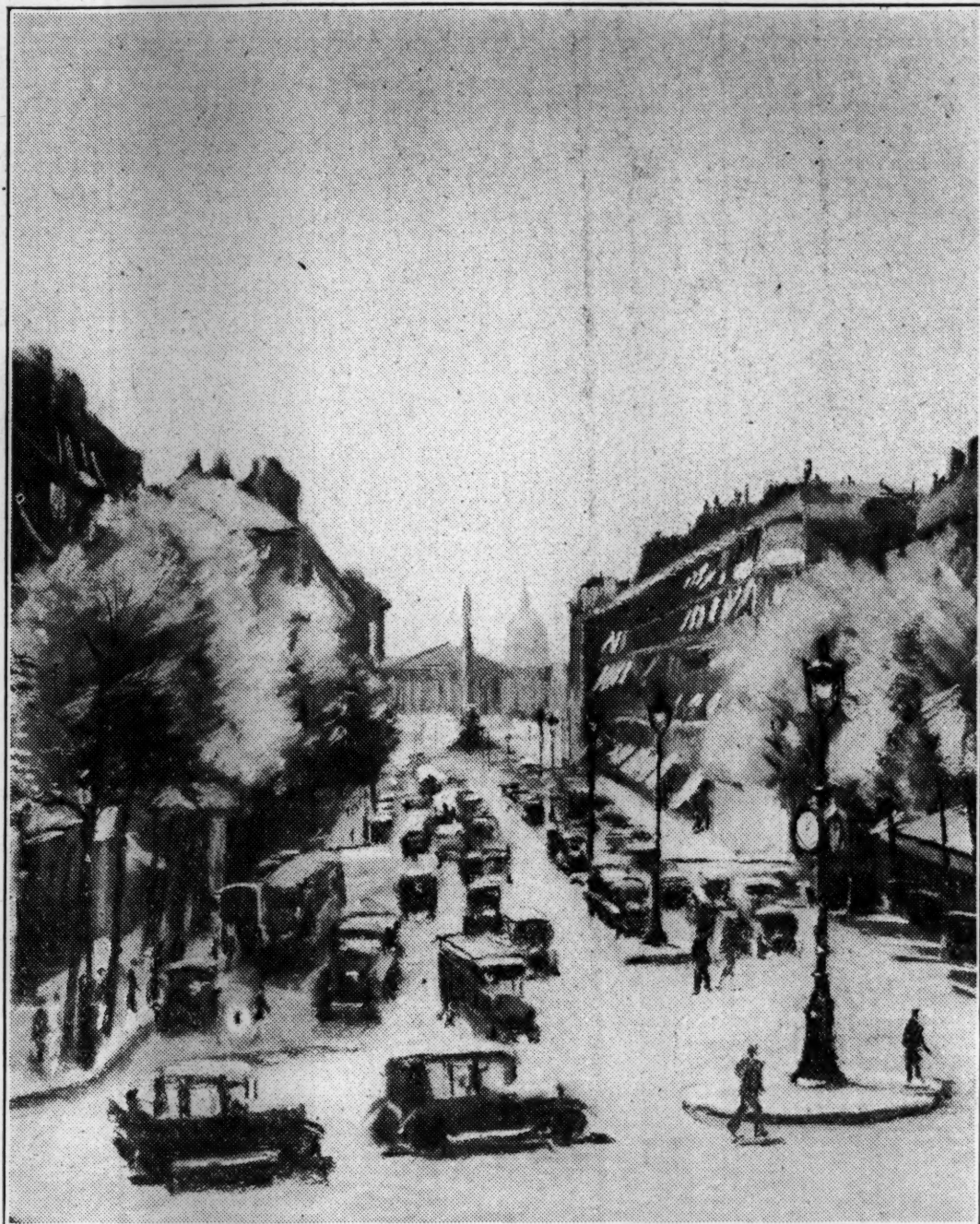
By some good fortune this man, this legal owner, had planned a house which I felt that I could inhabit without aesthetic degradation—a rare thing in these days. I do not say that the house was worthy of the oaks, for perhaps no house can ever be quite that, but it would serve my turn quite well. It was small, honest, unpretentious, dignified, remote from any road, bathed in foliage, and it had before it one of the richest landscapes in England. To all intents and purposes, except one, it was my house. For fully five minutes I dwelt there. I saw many autumnal fairs and dwindle, many springs arrive; I composed masterpieces in that gracious quiet; I played Chopin by moonlight at the open window; I read deep into the heart of my winter midnight. It was a good time. And yet, gradually, as the years went on—that is to say, toward the end of the fifth minute—I began to feel that my residence there was becoming monotonous. The view was still lovely and majestic, but the place seemed to pin me down. I began to feel that I was owned by a house. This feeling grew until it became intolerable. I decided to move and I did move at once, setting on foot more on the road that has no end.

I have read somewhere of a Hindu sage who had no roof to cover his head and so dwelt perforce under a tree. He did not repine at this situation, because he was a contented, contemplative Oriental, instead of an energetic American, he did not even try to correct it; but rather, in the wise way of all real sages everywhere, he set himself to consider its advantages. The man who owns a house, thought he, is imprisoned by it. Instead of increasing his freedom, it is a cage. He is not free to move, as the truly good things in the world always do, that house lessens his liberty, and it fastens upon material things the thoughts that should rise above them. It shuts out the light and air, the song of birds, the sound of rustling leaves, the free pay taxes on his house, and often it needs repair. And the sage considered, finally, that everything one owns is in some sense kept away from one. It is always possible, he thought, that some other person may want one's house.

By concentrating attention upon these facts, and particularly the last one, the sage soon acquired a strong feeling for property in real estate. Turning, then, to the situation in which he found himself, he saw that his own residence under the tree was airy and light, that the birds were his housemates and the leaves his private musicians. Tax collectors passed him by with smiles of compassion, and he knew that if his house should ever fall into disrepair, he would be able to find another just as good in the next meadow. He did not think it likely that anyone would ever envy him his tree, but if that should happen, he would be able to move at a moment's notice. Thus he achieved admirable peace and contentment by a slight outlay.

The differences between me and this Hindu sage, or any other kind of sage for that matter, are numerous and profound; yet I thought a good deal about him as I went along on my endless road which has no permanent abode of mine anywhere beside it. I allowed myself to draw a rough parallel between his situation and my own. It might well be, I admitted, that both of us were a little unfair to houses and to legal papers, but at least we were first-hand authorities on the advantages of trees. There is nothing vulgar about a tree, as there always is about great possessions, and neither is there anything to be gained by the possession of a tree. No one ever thinks of saying, "This is my tree," or of building a great stone wall that will hide all the topmost branches from the rest of the world. Rather, one pleads with all the world to come and see what a fine tree it is, and to enjoy it as much as possible; and if the tree belongs to anyone, it belongs to him who can enjoy it most. Legal owners do not think or feel in that way about houses. They keep watchdogs and build stone walls with broken glass on top, as though they did not quite trust the authority of their legal documents. A tree, moreover, does not imprison anyone, but helps to set free everyone who can see it for what it actually is.

Thus I took my stand with the Hindu sage.



Rue Royale, Paris. After a Pastel by Erma Plachte.

In Sympathy With the Abolitionists

It was while she was in Kentucky, on her way northward, that Harriet received a letter from Boston, written in a flowing hand and remonstrating with her, in phrases that she afterwards recognized as both terse and eloquent, for being blinded and beguiled by slaveholders. On inquiring who the unknown and unpertinent scribe might be who signed herself "Maria Weston Chapman," she was told that Mrs. Chapman was one of the most faithful leaders of the bloodthirsty tribe of abolitionists. Harriet had heard little good of the abolitionists and was inclined to dislike her methods of advertising the rights of Negroes as harshly as she disliked Mary Wollstonecraft's methods of advertising the rights of women. She returned "a repulsive, cold and hard reply," and the correspondence was closed.

She was more skillfully approached when she went back to Boston in the autumn of 1835. . . . She began to think better of the irrepressible Garrison and his followers. She was passing through Boston on the day when she was assaulted at a meeting of the Ladies' Society, dragged through the streets to be tarred and feathered, and only rescued by being taken off to jail. She was genuinely horrified, and she expressed herself ready to go to a meeting and hear what the abolitionists had to say. The opportunity came shortly afterwards, while she was staying at Cambridge. The Ladies' Society invited her to another meeting, to be held at the house of a friend, a private house. She accepted the invitation, and went, before the meeting, to dine with her friends the Lorrings. In their house she met Mrs. Chapman for the first time face to face.

She was immediately subjugated. Mrs. Chapman was noble, but she was, if possible, even more beautiful than she was noble. At the time of that meeting she was about thirty years old, a few years younger than Harriet, and she was as radiant as the chief in command. Mrs. Chapman was the standard-bearer. Those who distrusted her suggested that she was his evil genius. But she was rarely distrustful. She was always radiant, and she was always ready to meet all comers. She enjoyed perfect health and a clear conscience, for she was so utterly one with the cause that she was untroubled by scruples or misgivings. She was worshipped for her courage and adored, it can hardly be doubted, for her looks.

Delighted with the prospect of Mrs. Martineau's attendance, she went up to her after dinner, . . . and said that although it was possible that they might be mobbed again, she did not herself anticipate much trouble. Harriet was enchanted by "the clear silver tones of her who was to be my friend for the rest of my life." I still see, she wrote twenty years later, "the exquisite beauty which took me by surprise that day—the slender form, the golden hair which might have covered her to her feet; the brilliant complexion, noble profile and deep blue eyes; the aspect, meant by nature to be soft and winning only, but that day (as ever since) so vivified by courage, and so strengthened by upright conviction as to appear the very embodiment of heroism." My hopes," said she, as she threw up her golden hair under her bonnet, "are stronger than my fears."

Under the spell of Mrs. Chapman's deep blue eyes and gymnastic performance with her golden hair, Harriet walked to the house where the meeting was to be held. . . . She told the abolitionists that she fully agreed. . . . The bare fact that she had spoken her few sympathetic words to them placed her beyond the pale of good American society. The days of "Lafayette" were over.

She was forced to turn to the abolitionists for companionship, for she could hardly turn anywhere else, and the natural result was to blow her kindling enthusiasm for them and their cause into a steady flame. —*Harriet Martineau, an Essay in Comprehension.*

The First Umbrella in England

"The ladies of St. James's Go swinging to the play!"

sings Mr. Austen Dobson of his rose-colored eighteenth century. His ladies are a dainty vision, as they step from their sedan chairs, even the pole bearers staring at the sight of so much beauty. Their hair is powdered, their feet shod in silken slippers to match their shimmering gowns. These feet were never meant to tread the cobblestones of eighteenth-century London! Georgian London was beautiful to look upon, its shops and houses a delight; but it was uneasy to walk upon. The streets were paved with cobbles of every shape and size, and the rest was mud—on rainy days. My Lady went in a sedan; but what did the other people do? If it rained, they ran into a shop, or they simply got wet. Nobody thought of umbrellas. They had been used in the East, for centuries unnumbered, as a sign of rank and to shield their royalties from the sun; but they were unknown in England till the reign of Anne. When they first came over, they were considered a great luxury, and the ladies of the Court used them as sunshades, until one day—

it must have been an April day—they found they kept the rain off. Even then, no man was ever allowed to use one—let him get wet, he was to let his clothes ever so grand! He was a mere man! But then came a certain Mr. Jonas Hanway, whom some people think invented the umbrella, but he did not—he only used it, like a sensible man, to keep away the rain. For thirty years he kept his umbrella up, as it were, and was dry, while everyone ridiculed him and got wet. At last it dawned on them that they were the foolish ones, not he—and so the umbrella came into its own.

Tell All the World

Tell all the world that summer's here
With song and joy; tell them, that
they may know
How, on the hillside, in the shining
fields
New clumps of violets and daisies
grow.

Tell all the world that summer's here again,
That white clouds voyage through
a sky so still,
With blue tranquillity, it seems to
hang
One windless tapestry, from hill to
hill.

Tell all the world that summer's here again:
Folk go about so solemnly and
slow,
Walking each one his grooved and
ordered way—
I fear that, otherwise, they will
not know!
—HARRY KEMP, in "Chanteys and Ballads."

Three Great Masters Compared

The great ceiling of the Sistine Chapel stands apart from, and beyond, all other work; but of all the other Italians, Titian most fully represents the finest painting. By his great genius he brought together the theories of his predecessors, and carried on their practice to a degree of completeness which cannot be surpassed. Velasquez said, "If Titian who bears the banner," whether in subject pictures or portraits, his work is perfect in all the qualities of painting, and it may almost be said that he has done with colour all that can be done.

He is the meeting-point of the old and the new. His work combines minuteness and freedom. His early training must have given him the power he possessed of treating detail with the most delicate finger, and keeping it always in its place, never letting it appear laboured or obtrusive. The influence of Titian can be traced in the work of all succeeding painters. Both Velasquez and Rembrandt owe something to him; Velasquez more than Rembrandt, as he was better acquainted with his work. But the influence of Titian, of Rubens, and of Tintoretto on Velasquez only supplemented, and did not lead him away from his own frank and straightforward view of nature.

We know . . . that Velasquez had the surest eye and the truest hand of any artist who has ever lived, or at least that he was the equal in this respect of any other artist; but if we look at his early work in the National Gallery, we find that it is not "clever" in any sense. It is most uncompromising, somewhat heavy-handed, one may almost say common, in its execution; suggesting not brilliant ability, but clear insight and determination.

But so much is said of the freedom of Velasquez's painting, and so often is his name used to justify careless and sloppy work, that one may be allowed to draw attention again to the old truth—that this freedom was only gained at the price of labour, greater than most of his worshippers seem willing or able to undertake; and that the charm of his painting is that, with all its freedom, it is so careful and so beautifully drawn. He having, by great labour, learnt what to do, practice gave him a ready means to his end. It is surely, then, a mistaken idea for an artist to think that he can begin in Velasquez's later manner, where he left off. If he will follow this great master, let him begin as the master began, and tramp the whole road. . . .

Rembrandt in some of his works, as in the "Synagogue," at Amsterdam, is as fine and rich in colour as Titian; but in the range and variety of his lighting, and in the way he shows in life and character, he goes beyond either Titian or Velasquez. Every portrait, every picture indeed that he painted, seems to have been undertaken as a problem of light and shade, and in the solution there is nearly always, I think, some reflection of himself in his portraits, and if detachment is the ideal, he was inferior to Titian or Velasquez in this respect. But he was greater, perhaps, than any other painter, in human feeling and sympathy, in dramatic sense and invention; and his imagination seems inexhaustible.

His qualities, however, do not strike us at once. If we come from looking at Titian, or any of the fine Italians, to Rembrandt, our first impression is of piebald coarseness, of uncouthness, and even of vulgarity, and all these qualities are there. But if we can put aside our prejudices, and try to understand his meaning, we find, after a time, it takes a little time—that beauty may wear the most unlikely dress. We discover beauties of design, of delicate drawing, and of sentiment, and a depth and intensity of feeling so convincing that the ugliness of his types becomes of small account.

On what does the reputation of an artist rest? His work should express some kind of beauty; it should be true to some aspect of nature; but, above all, it should be an expression of the artist's own life. The work of all great artists we feel that we make the acquaintance of a person, and share a personal view—as in Titian, the interest is in the rich and beautiful aspect of nature; in Velasquez, in the absolute truth of presentation, with no preference; while Rembrandt saw with the eye of a poet, looking for the soul of things through their outward appearances.—*GEORGE CLAUSEN, in "Six Lectures on Painting."*

Aunt Hannah Rides

My first acquaintance with a brick oven was made while I lived in Norfolk. The presiding genius in my kitchen was Aunt Hannah, superb as an empress in her bearing, black as ebony and as an oak tree. Her magnificent carriage of head and shoulders was the result of "totins" burdens on her head in childhood and girlhood. Her boast was that in her wens she could dance with a pall of water on her head without the slightest drop. Her corn bread, her white loaves, her roast and broiled meat had a taste that no chef of princely breakfast breads in a spider set with the coal, and nothing that I have eaten since has had the delicious flavour. She had a meek little husband who fetched and carried for her as if he had been a boy though he was some years her senior.

When we moved from one house to another, the distance did not bring very great, the family walked, and great was my astonishment to behold Aunt Hannah and Uncle Ed arriving in state in a carriage drawn by two horses driven by a hackman of impressive dignity. Feeling slightly disposed to resent this display on her part, I inquired why she had chosen to drive when her mistress walked? "Law, honey," she said, laughing until her whole frame shook. "I've got to dine to cook. I done thought about it, and I rived at the conclusion dat Ed and I better come dis away. You can sit still and fold y' hands. Den, too," she went on, "I want dat cook next door to see me fust time steppin' out of a carriage." —*MARGARET SANGSTER, in "From My Youth Up."*

Scriptural Guidance

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN an interesting account of the capture of Jerusalem during the late war, Major Gilbert says that the Bible was read and used as a guidebook in the journey over the territory which had been the tenting ground for the armies of Israel. Before Jericho could be captured, it was necessary to take possession of a small village called Michmah, and by the light of a candle the officer in command consulted his Bible.

In I Samuel he read how Saul and Jonathan abode in Gibeath, but the Philistines encamped in Michmah. Unbeknown to Saul, Jonathan and his armor-bearer went over to the garrison of the Philistines through a narrow pass between two stones, Bozez and Seneh. Jonathan said, "It may be that the Lord will work for us: for there is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few."

When the sleeping enemy awoke and saw the armored Jonathan, they fled in disorder. The narrative continues, "So the Lord saved Israel that day."

The English officer decided to change his plan of attack; and he sent out scouts who found the pass, between the same two stones, which was feebly guarded by the enemy. Following the tactics of Jonathan, the commanding officer sent a small detachment to take the pass. The Turks were asleep; and upon awaking, they thought they were surrounded, and fled in confusion. Thus, after thousands of years, the tactics of Jonathan were successfully repeated by the British troops.

Numerous instances are related in the Old Testament of the successful capture of an enemy when the faith of the Israelitish leader was in divine power rather than in a superior force of men. These narratives bear evidence of the fact that the operation of spiritual law is made available whenever human effort is God-

directed against whatever enemy may appear to be retarding the way of human progress and human rights.

Mortal theories are inadequate to explain these manifestations of divine power and guidance; hence, the term "miracles." The revelation of spiritual law through the writings of Mary Baker Eddy has made plain the so-called miracles of both the Old and New Testament, physical terms being translated by her into metaphysical meanings which give the spiritual sense. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 579) Mrs. Eddy says, "In Christian Science we learn that the substitution of the spiritual for the material definition of a Scriptural word often elucidates the meaning of the inspired writer."

As thought becomes more spiritual, mankind will recognize that what one has deemed an enemy is but objectified wrong thinking, a false mental sense from which the divine power can deliver. To bring to the commonly accepted human methods this enlarged vision of successful spiritual warfare, based on a correct knowledge of God, is to bring into human affairs modes above the human, which make for enduring peace. Operating in the realm of human activity, this understanding finds expression through righteous qualities of thought, which humanity needs more than all else.

Faith in God has ever been the world's greatest protector, while absolute reliance on His promises is a sure defense; for this faith utilizes the understanding of divine law, which subdues faith in the supposed power of evil.

When evil is scientifically known to be false belief rather than a person, one can successfully cope with the false sense of enmity; but one will begin this warfare in the secret chambers of thought, in one's own individual thinking. In Science and Health (p. 420) Mrs. Eddy says, "Truth is error. Love is hate. Spirit not matter governs man." The demonstration of this in daily thinking and living will establish the brotherhood of man and eliminate all that makes war among men. The overcoming of personal enmities and strifes is a sure step toward that day when wars shall cease, and the kingdom of heaven come on earth.

The writings of Mrs. Eddy constantly teach that the effect of Truth is seen in increased love and fellowship; and this influence will go on with ever-increasing strength and accumulating force, for it is the truth concerning God and His Christ which, to quote Mrs. Eddy's words in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 257) "is winning the heart of humanity with ineffable tenderness."

Subway

My cave's with jewels hung
And rhymed arches
Rhymed o'er with Heavens.
And down the subterranean of distances
Does ruby turn to topaz
And topaz emerald grow
Where signals switch and change.
Perspectively
The darted colors fold
On silvering lines of rail
And mystic blue
A single lamp enshrines
The inner depths
As bright ahead the glare
Of station stop
Mystic blue and silvering
Beneath ambered fringe.

MARGARET LLOYD.

Grandfather's Garden

Pools of gold from persistent sunshine quivered on the cool limestone floor of the grape arbor. Above, the broad leaves rustled. The full length of the arbor, hung now with heavy clusters of purple Concord grapes, ran full thirty feet to the back fence, bordering that tiny garden which was tended so carefully by Grandfather.

His garden was far below the street level. Between tall frame houses gray-green steps led down to where the kitchen door, the coal and vegetable cellar doors all met together in friendly fashion. Here also was the well, now covered carefully with carpentered boards and canvas.

It was five feet below that the garden began. At the end of the backyard terrace were long limestone slabs, lichen green from exposure to weather and sunshine, but always cool on the hottest day. Limestone rock, neatly whitewashed, made another corner of wall about Grandfather's garden, extending at right angles to the grape arbor. A recently painted chicken house with a black tar paper roofing and a back porch overhung the garden with deep red, clear pink or shining white, made the final garden boundaries.

The tall old house overshadowed all. Near the grape arbor a gnarled pear tree rustled softly its green foliage and yellowing pears. Cool and content it stood, its trunk to the height of a man's head, whitewashed like the stones of the wall. While chickens clucked and scratched in the yard, the garden flowers bloomed and prospered. Here stood Grandfather, stooping a little and smiling. How his blue eyes sparkled, as he trimmed and potted about his beloved Blume. He old felt hat, a weathered gray, kept off the hot sun; his garden shoes were muddy and covered with wisps of grass and trailing grape tendrils. If the four-o'clocks needed a bit of water, promptly his sprinkling can poured a spray of cool water over the closed flowers. It was yet early in the day, not time for them to open. The hollyhocks, twisted cylindrical flowers, still slept as the long vines clung closely to the chicken house.

A veritable glory of purples and reds were Grandfather's petunias, velvety rich cones and trumpets of sheer delight. They were in one of the raised beds, walled in by jagged limestone, higher than the gravelled path which bisected the lowest terrace of the garden. In the far corner, stately cannae raised their dignified heads, scarlet fans slender and half closed, unopened maroon spikes set with like-colored globules. The broad leaves were a dark green, with a hint of red blended in their verdure. They were the aristocrats of the garden. Tiny Dorothy Perkins roses sweetened the air near the wire of the chicken run; nearer a Caroline Testout rose presented a pink flower to the admiring onlooker. Grandfather gazed fondly upon his coral pink billows. Ensnared in his old kitchen chair, in the 'midst of the garden, he smiled upon his flowers. And the flowers smiled upon him and grew luxuriantly.

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1928

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EDITORIALS

Liquor in Other Lands

AT THE Williamstown Institute of Politics prohibition has been under discussion, not in its partisan political aspects, but rather in the light of the experiences foreign nations have had in their efforts to control the liquor traffic in some other fashion. No verbatim report of the discussion is at hand, which is unfortunate, since it was participated in by very eminent educators and publicists of the United States and several foreign countries. But from the report of the proceedings published in a prominent New York newspaper which advocates amendment of the prohibition law of the United States, we garner these facts, admitted by advocates of foreign systems.

Dr. Louis Pierard of Belgium, eulogizing the system of control there, nevertheless admitted that, while the poor were denied their alcohol, the wealthy classes can get it without difficulty, and are now drinking more heavily than the less privileged individuals of humbler fortune. The hip flask, the illicit still and speakeasies, he acknowledged, are not unknown. And while the per capita consumption of spirits has been reduced, and that of beers and wines increased, he reported that a stronger type of beers and wines is now being made, which he described mildly as "rather dangerous."

One hears much of the virtues of the Canadian law for the government control of liquor selling. Coincidentally with this law, although not necessarily as a result of it, we have observed the interesting phenomenon that, while there is quite a stream of United States tourists going to Canada to drink, there is a very steady procession of Canadian emigrants coming into the United States to live and to work and to establish their fortunes under this country's "reprehensible" system of prohibition. This may not have been discussed at Williamstown, but Prof. C. R. Fay of Toronto University, questioning the value of prohibition, and approving the Canadian system, did admit that what his neighbors wanted, even under the "beneficent" Canadian law, was not light wines and beers which he authorized, for "among the people with whom he had come in contact it was mainly a desire to drink spirits." Perhaps no one present at the moment thought to call the professor's attention to the report a week or two ago from Windsor, Ont., that the Canadian excise authorities there were much distressed because of the heavy storage of spirituous liquors, nominally in preparation for shipment to the United States, because they believed that the whisky was merely to be taken into the river and brought back to Canada to supply the bootleggers who operate as profitably under the Canadian law as they do on the United States side of the boundary.

Some time in the course of a discussion of this difficult problem some speaker, well equipped with the facts, will demonstrate that the sale of alcoholic liquors always was a lawful trade, even when normally controlled and licensed by law. In most cities the saloon keeper who obeyed the law relative to closing, selling drink to minors and women, etc., was so abnormal a figure as to earn local celebrity. The notorious and scandalous violation of the prohibition law is little more extended than were violations of the license laws of the various states when they were in existence. A trade which naturally tends to law breaking, and gathers about it in its centers of distribution men of lawless instincts, is in the end better prohibited, even though prohibition cannot be made complete, than licensed in order that its followers and practitioners may operate under the cloak of the law.

A "Border State's" Primaries

TENNESSEE'S recent primary elections apparently aroused little interest except in the Democratic gubernatorial contest. Nominees chosen by the two parties included the State's two Republican and eight Democratic congressmen, and its senior Senator, also a Democrat. A few partisans of the wet cause have pointed to the nomination of Governor Horton as favorable to the presidential candidacy of Governor Smith. As none of the major issues of the forthcoming national election was a factor except in the Second Congressional District, where a dry was nominated by the Democrats, the reason for such a claim is not apparent.

While considering this "border state," however, the wets might do well to review the national campaign issues most likely to dispel the apathy evident there in the primaries.

Although it is in the "solid South," Tennessee often has ignored party lines. From the mountainous regions, where some of the natives say "you uns," to the western plateau, where they say "you-all," voters have scratched their tickets on many occasions. Especially have they shown this tendency in instances when prohibition was involved.

One of the most widespread divisions in the Democratic Party there came when state-wide prohibition was an issue; it resulted in the election of a Republican Governor, Ben W. Hooper, in 1910. The breach was so great that Governor Hooper won again in 1912. The election of

Alfred A. Taylor as Governor in 1920 was due to many causes, including "Uncle Alf's" fiddle, and possibly even his widely known dog, old "Lumber." Warren G. Harding received the electoral vote of Tennessee that year, polling 219,829 votes, to 206,558 for Cox and 2239 for Debs. The Democratic balloting in the recent primaries far exceeded that of the Republicans, but unofficial returns show that the total now pledged to support the Democratic nominees is less than half the vote cast when President Harding carried the State. The issues this year seem likely to swell the total vote beyond the 428,626 of 1920, and to cause more scratching of the party tickets.

Both the prohibition and the Tammany issues will be noticed more in Tennessee than in some other states. Bishop James Cannon, Dr. Arthur J. Barton and other southern dry leaders have strong personal followings there, particularly among members of their respective churches. This fact, added to the State's consistent support of prohibition legislation, will tend to focus attention on the liquor issue. As for Tammany leadership of the Democratic Party, the counsel of Wilson and Bryan, both almost revered in Tennessee, will not be entirely forgotten.

Nothing in the primaries showed that the State either would or would not help to keep the South "solid." With the national issues certain to stir interest, every indication emphasizes Tennessee's position as a "border state" to be reckoned as doubtful when a wet candidate seeks its electoral vote.

A Turko-Bulgarian Pact

ATHANOS BOUROFF, the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs that Bulgaria and Turkey are on the point of concluding a pact of friendship and arbitration.

This is the first agreement of such a character that Bulgaria has arranged with any of her neighbors since the war. She still feels that she has a grievance against Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia, but her attitude toward Turkey is a different matter. To be sure, all of Bulgaria's folk songs, folk stories and national songs are directed against the Turks, who kept the Bulgarians in bondage 500 years. Also, Bulgaria is about to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of her liberation from Turkey. Still, all the hardships these songs, stories and celebrations commemorate are long since past and gone. Now a new Turkey has arisen, a fact which exercises a potent influence over most Bulgarians. Indeed, many of them greatly admire Turkey, and they feel that a formal pact of friendship with her would constitute another step toward Bulgarian rehabilitation and put an end to Bulgaria's isolation in the Balkans.

It is stated that this pact will be signed in the fall and duly presented to the League of Nations. Although the matter has not been officially given to the public, Bulgaria's most widely read paper has commented at length on the forthcoming agreement, and has stated that all circles in Bulgaria are highly pleased with the prospects of closer co-operation between Turkey and Bulgaria.

British Railway Agreement

THE unexpectedly quick conclusion of the British railway wages negotiations, resulting in an agreement containing several remarkable provisions, affords a further indication of the new industrial tendencies in Great Britain which have been so noticeable during the last year.

In both the method of approach to the issue raised by the companies and the conditions of the agreement there is a very definite departure from the traditions that have held sway throughout the period of machine industry in Great Britain. This is attributable partly to the lessons of 1926 and partly to the influence of the new co-operation movement initiated some months ago by Sir Josiah Stamp, the president of the executive of the London, Midland & Scottish Company. The significance of the agreement is increased when it is remembered that until just before the war the railway companies resolutely declined to recognize the railway-men's trade unions.

When the companies were compelled to approach the unions a few weeks ago by the adverse economic conditions, and by a fall in revenue so great that it far more than counterbalanced the results of a sustained effort to reduce the operating costs, there was nothing in the proposals they submitted to indicate any material change from traditional methods. The claim was a drastic one, involving the abolition of all remaining cost-of-living bonuses and of special pay for overtime, night work and Sunday duty. In the existing national agreements the railway workers have gained a status akin to that of salaried employees, with guaranteed daily and weekly wages. By the companies' original proposals this status would have been seriously modified.

When the discussions opened, however, it soon became clear that the managers had one eye on a compromise bargain and the other on the possibility that the unions, by resisting concessions, would compel a reference of the claim to the conciliation boards, in which event a settlement could not have been reached until the late autumn. The willingness of the managers to accept much less than they had asked for, as the price of a quick settlement and an immediate realization of the savings in labor costs, was matched by the attitude of thought of the union leaders. Under the shrewd guidance of J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, they reached a decision in their own councils that in the financial situation of the railway service it was impossible to avoid either some reduction of wages and salaries or dismissals of workers on a large scale.

Therefore, instead of resisting the proposals of the companies and trusting to the wages boards to modify the claim, they expressed readiness to meet the companies on the basis of reciprocal concessions. The result was that the original wide claim was transformed into a simple deduction of 2½ per cent from gross earnings, and that for the first time an agree-

ment with trade unions included a provision that the salaries of management should be subject to reduction, while an undertaking was given that the directors would make the same concession. Another unique feature of the agreement is a provision which will have the effect of utilizing part of the £3,000,000 saving yielded by the wage concession in order to provide one day's work more per week for many thousands of employees in the locomotive works, carriage works, and other general workshops of the companies, which have been running short time for some months past. This is described by J. H. Thomas as introducing a new sense of comradeship and community interest into industrial relations. There is little reason to doubt that, on the basis of good will established more firmly by this agreement, an enduring structure of co-operation can be erected.

"The Old Order Changeth"

ON THE Aldwych site in London, where already stand Australia House, Bush House and the offices of the Marconi Company, is to be erected another great building, India House. This will contain, besides governmental and other offices connected with the Indian Commonwealth, two completely equipped native bazaars. The Londoner, if he can make the trip without inconvenience, will probably visit the bazaars once or twice soon after they have been opened. If they are selling goods that interest him, he will trade with them as he would do with any other store. But he will not get in any way excited about them. He has seen so much that is exotic in his city in recent years that an Indian bazaar more or less will leave him quite unmoved.

London, in truth, has become one of the great cosmopolitan cities of the world, and her development in this direction has been extremely rapid. In the childhood of men now barely middle-aged, she was a city so withdrawn, so triumphantly "English," that those strangers from other lands who were to be found in her seemed to be living fictitively, apologetically amid surroundings in which they felt they had no rightful part. From the time the American, descending from the boat train, first encountered that pungent smell which marked all the London railway termini and drove to his hotel through gas-lit streets, musical with the clip-clop of hoofs, on to the time when he took his departure for Paris or Vienna or Rome or some city that did really seem to be part of Europe, he felt that he was visiting a remote island sunk in the depths of leagues of sea where travel was a genuine adventure and where anything might happen at any moment.

There is nothing apologetic in the bearing of the American tourist in London today. He swarms triumphantly, and is warmly welcomed by those who cater for him about the city. The Fleet Street hostelry, in the very heart of old London, where Doctor Johnson is supposed to have passed many convivial hours (though Boswell is curiously silent on the topic) is filled with the invaders, and the Bohemians and journalists who used to lunch there twenty years ago are fled—the Bohemians, or those who still remain, to the Savage Club, there to exchange unreliable reminiscences of the days when American tourists were not; the journalists, or those of them to whom the pace of modern Fleet Street is allowing any luncheon at all, to sit over a bun and a glass of milk in a tea shop.

As for the average man in the street, he preserves in the face of a char-à-bancs packed with school-teachers from every state from Maine to New Mexico that equanimity with which he receives far more bizarre spectacles. With the growth of the "Empire idea" almost every type of humanity may be seen walking the London streets: a Gold Coast chief waddling in richly gilt garments under a scarlet ceremonial umbrella; an Arab sheik in flowing white burnous; a trooper from the Canadian Northwest in crimson shirt with chain-mail shoulder straps and jingling spurs; while East Indians of every race from the tall white-turbaned Sikhs of the North to the little dark Cingalese of the extreme South are to be encountered everywhere. Sam Weller would have been tremendously excited at meeting a sheik in the Strand; among his descendants—so like him in fundamentals, so dissimilar in the outward expression of their everyday lives—scarcely a small boy bothers to turn his head.

Editorial Notes

"We cannot carry on, to paraphrase the words of the immortal Lincoln, half wet and half dry, half lawful and half unlawful," says Judge Austin E. Griffiths. That Abraham Lincoln never doubted the outcome of the momentous prohibition issue, however, was evidenced more than eighty-five years ago in his speech on "The Temperance Revolution," wherein he said:

Happy day when—all appetites controlled, all matter subjected—mind, all conquering mind, shall live and move, the monarch of the world. And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions that shall have ended in that victory!

The United States defeats the British at their game of golf, and in the Olympic Games the British defeat the United States, after the latter had beaten Canada, in the great American Indian game of lacrosse, which Canada has taken up as its national game. All of which simply shows that sometimes pupils are able to give their teachers a lesson in their own game.

A Yale professor points out that, "if private property depends for its safety upon superior force, nations have a new incentive to maintain such insurance as large military equipment is thought to provide." Obviously, however, few nations can have this type of insurance, and none can afford it.

One of the finest adjuncts of a vacation trip is a willingness to appreciate good qualities in other states and countries.

Camping Out With Archibald

IV

IT IS obvious that to spend the night in ordinary beds at an inn cannot in truth be called camping out.

Nevertheless, and notwithstanding the thought of poor Marmaduke loaded for camping, standing lonely beneath a shed in the inn yard, our slumbers were exceedingly peaceful. I dimly remember Archibald saying something about an early morning start, but I don't think he really meant it. Otherwise he would have awakened in time to awaken me for breakfast instead of lunch. As it was, we ambled downstairs just in time for the midday meal served at the inn. An hour later, Archibald turned Marmaduke's head to the west, and we left Middle Wallop in its peaceful valley.

"Now," said Archibald, as he pressed his foot on the accelerator, "this is going to be a nonstop run to a genuine camping-out place."

"Good!" I said, "and where is it to be?"

"I haven't the remotest idea, but it's not going to be at an inn, cooped up in a stuffy room. We are equipped for real camping out, and I intend to camp out, if you follow me."

"Oh, willingly, that's what I came for. In fact, for the past three days I—"

"Well, it hasn't been my fault, has it?" interrupted Archibald. "We've tried, haven't we?"

"And we'll try again," I said, dreamily. "Something tells me that tonight, we shall camp beside a pellucid stream under the canopy of a star-studded sky, with the song of the nightingale blending with the gentle rustle—"

"Did you think to get some cheese at the village store?" brook in Archibald.

"Cheese?" I said, still dreamily, "who wants cheese beside a pellucid stream under the canopy of—"

"I do," said Archibald, "I am very fond of cheese, especially when camping out. Was it not Omar Mac-Murphy, the Aberdeen Persian-Rug poet, who wrote:

A patch of cactus 'neath a bough,
A bunk of bread and cheese and thou?"

"It must have been MacMurphy," I said, "and then, if I remember rightly, he added:

Thus served with mystic glamour of the East,
The modish lacteal bite becomes a feast."

Archibald chuckled. "Not so bad, old chap," he said. "I thought I was the only one who could quote Mac-Murphy. However, since you have forgotten the cheese, we will strike it off the menu and stick to bacon and eggs. Now, let's get off this main road, and hunt for that pellucid stream."

We found the stream after many miles of wandering amid a network of country lanes to the north of the main road. It was a charming stream whose pellucidity could not be doubted, but alas! it meandered through private domains on the wrong side of a hedge streaked with triple lines of barbed wire. We gazed through the hedge and listened to the rippling murmurs, barred from nearer approach not only by the fortified hedge, but by printed notices on the trees threatening prosecution to trespassers.

"So near and yet so far!" quoted Archibald. "It seems a pity that such a jolly little stream should be sentenced to solitary imprisonment. I dare say the owner has never pitched his tent nor burnt his bacon on its grassy banks. There it goes, singing along, inviting anyone to come in and play, and we can't accept."

"Perhaps after serving its sentence, it is released further on," I said, "suppose we follow and see."

We did, and it was. A few miles beyond the private domain, we came upon the stream again. It ran close beside the road with neither hedge nor fence to bar us from its invitation to stop and camp. With a chuckle of satisfaction, Archibald ran the car along the bank only a few rods from the road, and halted.

The collapsible stove was the first thing to receive Archibald's attention, while I foraged for fuel wherewith to feed it. There was practically no dry wood on this side of the stream, but on the other side was a tangled wood of birch and pine. It was a shallow stream, and some distance away, round a bend, were bowlders which could be used as stepping-stones to cross.

Leaving Archibald to assemble the stove, I made my way downstream to the bowlders, crossed, and entered the woods. It was a damp tangle of trees, rather swampy under foot, and it took me some little time to collect an armful of dead branches dry enough to burn. Recrossing the stream finally with my precious cargo of fuel, I hurried toward the camp, for I knew Archibald would be anxious to get the camp fire started. As I rounded the bend, I saw Archibald standing in the road gazing at a horse-drawn vehicle slowly disappearing in the distance.

"There you are," I said, casting my heavy burden of fuel down by the stove. "Start the home fire burning, and I'll go back for another load."

"Don't trouble, old chap," said Archibald, approaching. "The jolly old cupboard is bare, and so we poor dogs have none."

"What do you mean?" Archibald pointed to the disappearing vehicle. "Poor old duffer, wife, six assorted children, two dogs and a pet rabbit—trekking down into Devonshire to see if he can get a job on a farm—not a beggar, mind you; but those assorted kiddies looked hungry—well, I couldn't—er—you understand—"

"Quite," I said. "Collapse the faithful stove and let's trek along to the next town and fill up the cupboard again. It will be daylight for several hours yet."

Archibald sighed as he turned Marmaduke away from the friendly stream. It was the nearest we had yet come to camping out. The next town proved to be a village, a quaint, little place, consisting of an ancient church, a general store, a blacksmith's forge, and a few oak-beamed cottages, all ranged round a green.

Our approach to the village was by way of a steeply descending lane in which generations of farm wagons had worn deep unpleasant ruts, and in consequence our entrance into the village partook of the sensational. Something snapped in the steering gear, and poor Marmaduke, left to its own directing, lost his head, dashed madly across the green and all but deposited us in the horse pond before Archibald could apply the brake. As it was, we halted with front wheels in the water.

The sleepy little village woke up. It is probable that nothing so exciting had happened there for many moons. Several people emerged from the general store, the blacksmith left his forge, and the oldest inhabitant hurried toward us. Willing hands shoved Marmaduke away from the pond, and Archibald and the blacksmith were quickly on their knees seeking for the trouble beneath the steering wheel. They soon found it—a rod had snapped—nothing serious—nothing beyond the blacksmith's skill to set right again, but—it would take time, we could not go on until the next day.

Archibald and I took counsel together. There was no inn in the village—what was to be done? We had about concluded to unship the collapsible tent and set it up on the green, when from the garden of an old, vine-covered house next to the church, a white-haired man emerged and came over to the group about the car. His ecclesiastical dress proclaimed him the vicar, and it took him but a few moments to understand the situation.

"Camp out on the green?" he exclaimed to Archibald. "You must not think of it, my dear sir—in fact, I won't allow it. Come with me, both of you—there is more than one extra room in my rambling, old vicarage, and I shall esteem it a favor if you will stay with me overnight."

We thanked the vicar for his kind invitation, but explained that ours was a camping-out tour.

"No doubt," said the vicar, "but for this once camp in, and I will endeavor to make it a pleasant change for you. Change! I looked at Archibald who smiled sadly. It

was the Smithers situation all over again. But there was something rather appealing in the vicar's attitude. Perhaps he was lonely and desired companionship. This idea must have occurred to Archibald also, for he ceased protesting and accepted the vicar's hospitality. Leaving Marmaduke to the care of the blacksmith, we accompanied our new friend to the vicarage. It was a quaint old house in which the vicar lived alone attended by a servant or two. Behind the house was an Old World garden with a flower-bordered lawn which swept down to a placid stream, and here the vicar left us while he saw to the preparation of our rooms. At the sight of the stream, I gave a little gasp of delight.

"It's the same stream that invited us to camp!" I said to Archibald. "Did I not say that we would sleep tonight beside a pellucid stream under the canopy of—?"

"You said 'camp,' not 'sleep,'" interrupted Archibald, "and where's your nightingale? I tell you, old chap, it's all wrong, we are not out for this kind of thing. If the vicar wasn't such a dear old boy, I'd—"

The return of the vicar left Archibald's sentence unfinished. In that mysterious receptacle called memory there are little nooks where we store away treasured scenes and episodes which in times of reverie we take out and contemplate again with pleasure. Such an episode was our sojourn with the kindly vicar in his ancient home. It happened that in his younger days he had camped many times in the heart of Africa in the course of his mission work there, and as he sat after dinner at the chessboard with Archibald he told us of his adventures in the wilds.

"We didn't camp just for pleasure in those days," he said, "and we never refused an indoor bed when it was offered," he added, with a gentle smile. It was late when we retired to our rooms, and it was later still before we went to bed, for the nightingale did come after all, and sang for a long time in the old elm tree by the stream.

"That's the drawback to camping out in England," said Archibald before he got into bed, "there's too much comfort, not enough roughing it—we allow the—er—flesh-pots of Egypt to outweigh our primitive inclinations—we listen too much to the siren voices of four-walled inclosures when the great outdoors is calling! Tomorrow we will turn over a new leaf—er—I mean a new leaf, and—er—what do you suppose I bought that camp outfit for anyway? Tomorrow we will use it, or—er—"

"Quite so, old chap," I said, yawning. "I agree with you absolutely—absolutely, but just at present let's be grateful and—er—go to bed."

"Good night," said Archibald, "but remember, no more of this de luxe business—tomorrow, bright and early, mind you, we hit the trail!" B. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judgment of their suitability, and this holds itself free to hold itself free to publish or not publish as it sees fit. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Friend India"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In reading Marc T. Greene's article entitled "Friend India," I have been surprised at certain statements of his which I feel are not altogether correct. I have had a close view of what he saw superficially, having lived twenty-three years in India. My father gave thirty-six years, and my husband thirty years of devoted service to that country. I should like to correct from experience the impression that certain of Mr. Greene's words must have had on readers of the Monitor.

Had he alighted from that train, and traveled in bullock cart or on camel away from the more-or-less civilized area of road, railway line and telegraph post he would undoubtedly have come on white men who for many years have lived in isolation, their tents moving with them from one desolate spot to another as they minister to the needs of the villages in their district.

Many serious problems confront the white man in India, be he vicar or merely a self-sacrificing member of that Indian Civil Service which Lord George Curzon declared was the steel framework of the administrative structure of the Government of India. It has to be remembered that India's immensity, her diversity of caste, creed, language and custom have caused every reform to be met with vigorous opposition from the Indians themselves. The illiterate and often hostile millions of people to higher ideals is no easy task.

It is in defense of the men who are engaged in such work and who never complain or proclaim their doings, that I write to refute Mr. Greene's charge that "there is no evidence that any European gives the least heed" to rural India. I should like to know many such noble administrators of the Indian Government, and many white women also who have ministered to Indians. London, Eng. M. B.

"Prohibition Fruitage"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your splendid series on "Prohibition Fruitage" prompts me to recount an experience which I had recently in a city some 500 miles north of this place where there are many saloons doing a thriving business, and each is surrounded by a group of loafers, while the air in the vicinity is strong with the smell of stale beer and tobacco.

A resident official of the United States Government remarked that many Americans visiting the city told him they had forgotten what the saloons meant to the community, although it is only ten years since there were many of them in the United States. Several persons, he said, have admitted they were against prohibition, and would have voted against it had they not seen what a return of the saloons would mean. Once again to be confronted with such a condition convinced them of the rightness of prohibition.

So far my information was secondhand, but I had a first-hand discussion on my journey south. A gentleman from Minneapolis expressed himself freely to me as having been opposed to prohibition until he saw the effect of saloons. For the sake of his children and women-folk alone, he said, he would stand for prohibition in the future, and he was glad the United States had taken the lead in abolishing legally the sale of alcohol. San Francisco, Calif. RALPH CASTLE.

A Tribute and a Forecast

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In John Maynard Keynes's book, "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," page 273, occurs these words:

Europe, too, should never forget the extraordinary assistance afforded her during the first six months of 1919 through the agency of Mr. Hoover and the American Commission of Relief. Never was a nobler work of disinterested good will carried through with more tenacity and sincerity and skill, and with less thanks either asked or given. The grateful governments of Europe owe much more to the statesmanship and insight of Mr. Hoover and his band of American workers than they have yet appreciated or will ever acknowledge.

And in a footnote on the next page, he continues: Mr. Hoover was the only man who emerged from the ordeal of Paris with an enhanced reputation. This complex personality, his eyes steadily fixed on the true and essential facts of the European situation, imported into the councils of Paris, when he took part in them, precisely that atmosphere of real knowledge, magnanimity and disinterestedness which if they had been found in other quarters also, would have given us the Good Peace.

Are the men and women of this country who lived through the dark days of 1917-1919 going to forget next November what Herbert Hoover meant to the world then, and what he will mean to the whole world in the future if his fellow citizens give him the place of power he seeks and deserves? No, those of us who fought the war in the kitchen and counting house have not forgotten and never will. A. B. C.

The Monitor in Porto Rico

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Please allow me to thank you for sending to us your paper. It is a wonderful thing to have in our library a clean paper. You are helping to cultivate in the youth of Porto Rico a liking for good, wholesome reading. (MISS) SARAH M. WILLIAMS, Principal, High School, Mayaguez, P. R.